THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
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The Bombay Gazette.

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ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
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DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.

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Steamer.	To sail.
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STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,900	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	750	1st June.

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a Will not call at Brindisi.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	550	15th May.

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ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	550	21st March.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21th Feb. 1890.

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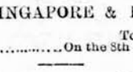

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th Mar.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
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S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd March after arrival of incoming English Mail, the calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIMLA" 1,615 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

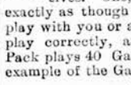
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th March, 1890. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander.
S. S. STRAITS OF MAGELLAN	2651.	JOHN CLARK.



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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

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AND
OFFICERS of H. M. S. "Boadicea."

H. M. S. "BOADICEA'S" AMATEUR DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
MARCH 27th, and 28th at 9 p.m. precisely.

THE CELEBRATED FARCE IN ONE ACT
TURN HIM OUT.

THE SENSATIONAL MELODRAMA IN TWO ACTS
THE GOLDEN FARMER
OR,
THE LAST CRIME.

Full Cast of Characters will be duly announced.
Part proceeds will be given to Local Charities.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; Annas 8.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.
The General Manager, or at the Novelty Theatre.

General Manager: Mr. G. A. JENNINGS, R.N.,

Produced under the Presidency of Captain the Hon'ble A. G. Curzon Howe, R. N.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Evening, 5 to 7-30, 8 annas.—Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1.
Tuesday Evening, Re. 1.—Other Evenings, 8 annas (Unless otherwise advertised).

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY.
FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 Annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION
from 7 to 9 a.m.
Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

THURSDAY NIGHT NEXT,
20TH MARCH 1890.

There will be a "Grand Obstacle Race," open to all comers, distance 3 laps. The winner to receive a Silver Keyless Watch. Competitors should register their names at the Rink Office at once as those competing will be allowed Skates free. Price of Admission Re. 1.

THE, "HURDLE RACE," will take place on SATURDAY NIGHT NEXT, 22nd March—at 10 p.m. DISTANCE ¼ MILE. OPEN to ALL COMERS—3 HURDLES in each lap.

Competitors should register their names early.
OUR FIRST GRAND MASK CARNIVAL will shortly be announced.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH.

A LECTURE.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD & LADY REAY
WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE
BY
MR. HERBERT LAUGHTON,
THURSDAY, the 20th instant, and
FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 9 p. m.,
Admission at Rs. 2, 1, and 8 Annas,

When the Phonograph will reproduce a selection from the unique records of speeches, and the voices of Lord Reay, Sir James Fergusson, and Lord Harris, and music in the Exhibitors possession.

N. B.—Holders of Front Seats will be afforded a private audience of the instrument after the Lecture.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
SQUIBB'S
DYSENTERY DROPS.

IF you mind to obtain immediate relief from this distressing and dangerous Disease, do not fail to try this Remedy. It is a prompt, positive, and unfailing Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Loosness and Bowel-Complaints. When used according to directions it will give relief in two or three doses.

Price per Bottle 2s., or Re- 1-4.
TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AND AT
F. S. MADON & COMPANY,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA OR MALARIA!

Ward off an attack from either of these by occasionally using
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

IT is the most powerful and valuable remedy for the cure of Fever, Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement caused by
MALARIA
Such as CHILL FEVER, Dumb Ague BILIOUS, REMITTENT or INTERMITTENT FEVERS, and other MALARIAL DISEASES.

A few doses give immediate Relief, and a full course is never known to fail in entirely curing the worst type of the Disease. It is used during the hot stage as well as after the Fever is subsided.

☞ It is the Specific also for INFLUENZA, worth trying at the present crisis.

Price per Bottle 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8.
TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AT
F. S. MADON & CO.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST
AN EXTRA AND LAST PERFORMANCE OF
"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"
will be given by the
BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-15 o'clock
Seats may be reserved at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "PERSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th March, 1890.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

THE dates of the FOURTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association
HAVE FURTHER BEEN ALTERED TO
TUESDAY the 25th and WEDNESDAY the 26th instant.

By order of the Executive Committee,
E. W. FERN.
Honorary Secretary, W. I. V. A. A.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FLOWER, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE SHOW,
the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of March.

Plants for Exhibition received up to noon, the 24th. Cut flowers, &c., should be sent before 10 a.m., the 27th, the day H. R. H. will visit the Show.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S
INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION,
(School of Art, Esplanade).

THE Conversazione which is open to members only, (each of whom can admit two ladies), will be held at 5 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1890 The Exhibition will be declared open at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th, by H. E. the Governor.

Rare Specimens of Persian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Burmese Art on view.

	Rs.	a.
Tickets of Membership	10	0
Season Ticket	2	0
Admission	0	8

To be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th of April, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th March, 1890.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of pair Horse, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.

And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with a Brake.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.

"Woodland," Porcupine Point, Matheran, lately done up and well furnished.

For particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

WANTED.

TWO SMART LEVELLERS (Natives) for Ahmedabad-Dholera Railway Survey. Required to join at once. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply sending Testimonials to ENGINEER, A-D-Ry Survey, care of Messrs Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,

(Wholesale and Retail Exporters and Importers)

CIGARS!
CIGARS!!
CIGARS!!!

Without exception acknowledged to be the cheapest and best in the market.

The choicest brands of pure
JAVA!
SUMATRA!!
DINDIGUL!!!
PONDICHERY AND TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO

Elegant in shape and of delicate aroma.

NOTE.—Over 20 per cent. below the usual market prices.

Price List and Samples, on application, sent to all outstation clients free.

Apply
SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
4, Medows Street, Fort,
and
221, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.
SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.

The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON being indebted to, or having claims against, the estate of the late Honorary Lieut. J. J. Kavanagh, Sub-Inspector of Army Schools, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned within one month from this date, 17th March, 1890, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. F. CAHUSAC, Captain,
26 Bombay Inf., Poona,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th March 1890, at half-past 5 p.m., in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1889, and the report of the Scrutineers announcing the result of their scrutiny for the election of a New Managing Committee for the year 1890.

NOTICE.

DETAILED PROGRAMME and PRIZE LIST of the FLOWER, FRUIT and VEGETABLE SHOW to be held in the Victoria Gardens probably on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March 1890, during the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, can be had on applying to the undersigned at the Victoria Gardens Office.

G. CARSTENSEN,
Honorary Secretary,
Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of (Rs. 35) Thirty-five per Share, for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1889 will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 20th of March, 1890 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Apollo Street, Fort between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose name appear on the Register on the 19th March 1890, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 20th March, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખ્મીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કુંપની.
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1890.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY.
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

NEOSOTE.

THE NEW ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT.

"NEOSOTE POWDER," more Antiseptic than ordinary tweaty per cent. powder.
"Neosote Liquid" of equal strength.
The "Water Neosoter," the simplest apparatus for applying this new and powerful Disinfectant. One gallon of "Neosote Liquid" suffices for about 1,000 gallons of water.

Price for one cwt. Cask of Powder	Rs. 5½
For 5 gallon Drum of Liquid	" 5½

Much cheaper if taken in quantity.
Agents,
ROGERS & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

KWONG SANG LOONG,

DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas, Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c.. &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay,

---

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the
Hony. Secs., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR INFLUENZA OR ANY OTHER FEVER?

READ THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—

FROM THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED," THE LEADING VERNACULAR PAPER:—

4th March, 1890.

"NEARLY 80 HANDS of our establishment were suffering, one after another from FEVER. At this crisis, we made FREE USE of Dr. BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, an infallible remedy and a well known specific, which WORKS WONDERS in cases of FEVER and AGUE, and we feel unbounded pleasure to announce that it proved WONDERFULLY EFFICACIOUS in each case.....So from our own experience of the immediate cure it affected on our men, we most willingly recommended this medicine for public good."

BATLIVALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE, as BATLIVALLA's AGUE PILLS, may be had from Dr. H. L. BATLIVALLA'S MATOONGA DISPENSARY, Dadur. Also of Messrs. KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., &c., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per Bottle.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £393,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £165,250
RESERVE FUND £120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Hell-Irving. | H. G. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES:—10 Church Gate Street.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NEWTON'S "CHAMPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	"
† PEKOE	0 13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	"

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A 2-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEPHENS' INKS.

IF you want TO BUY STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of all sorts go to
HUSSENALLY ABDULALLY'S
BOMBAY STATIONERY MART
VICTORIA BUILDINGS
OPPOSITE *TIMES OF INDIA* BUILDINGS
By special permission from R. GILBERT, Esq.
Bombay Solicitor, the authorized Agent of H. C. STEPHENS, Esq., M. P.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done

---

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay; SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay; WHEATLY THOMAS and Co, Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

VERE FOSTER'S WATER-COLOUR, SERIES. NEW VOLUMES, NOW READY.

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THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,
The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
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Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
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THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2,	3, MY SPECIAL BRAND
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3,	Manufactured from high-
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c.,	ly flavoured Dindigal
Lady Manilla"	Tobacco.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

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Estimates and Drawings on Application.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 1	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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The Honourable SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM C. I. E., Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, CHAIRMAN.
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NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ . . . .

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	917½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700 x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,280	Nil.	240
Bellary	197	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	145
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	350	1,880	1,880	55	330
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
Fort	150	250	..	..	195
French	300	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy Khangaum	450	500	500	50	525
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	450	450	60	452
Mercantile	1,000	500	500	pr. ct.	510
Mofussil Co	3,125	125	125	10	62
Munmar M.	1,000	400	400	50	425
New Borar	1,200	250	all	25	177½
New Indian	4,000	600	500	45	515
Prince of Wales	800	125	125	11	88½
Rabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	40	325
Sassoon	300	500	50	60	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	500	500	25	500
Sind	400	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	..	2,000	750	50	480
		1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	700
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,050
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	100
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	0	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	10	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	600	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	200
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	98	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	120	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggor City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	110
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	175
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	55
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	810xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	500
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,00	Nil.	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	420xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	465xd
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	675xd
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	460
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	50	830
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	500
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	...	250	75	2221
Kwarz Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	990
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	360
Khanganm Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	710
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahaluxmee	6 0	1,000	1,00	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,045
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Mahar a Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	535
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	300
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,800	1,00	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,500	250	250	Nil.	265
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	525
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th March 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·753
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air	·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of Wind	N, NNE, ENE, NW. NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	356

From midnight to midnight.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.,
Fort Reading Room and Library, Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Native General Library, 5-30 p. m.,
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Lecture on the Phonograph, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p. m.,
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Busheer (s), from Marmugoa ; and Nuddea (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Imperator (s), from Trieste ; Persia (s), Liverpool ; Mombasa (s), Mauritius ; Mameluke (s), Cardiff ; and H. M. Troopship Crocodile, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi ; Khalif (s), Marseilles ; Landaura (s) and Megna (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri and the s. s. Ailsa Craig entered the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 15th March, 1890, show an decrease of Rs. 1,57,516, in receipts.

THE REAY FUND AT POONA—About Rs. 4,000 have already been subscribed in the city towards the Reay Memorial Fund.—*Observer.*

LECTURE.—Mr. N. G. Velinkar, M.A., will deliver a lecture at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 p. m. to-day, on "The Sense of Duty."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Hongkong, Penang, and Singapore, per extra s.s. Orion, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered the dock on Tuesday and the s. s. Imperator, Persia and Mombassa yesterday ; the s. s. Dunedin left the dock on Tuesday.

GAMBLING.—Police Inspector Wilson, yesterday, placed ten men before Mr. Richardson, charged with gambling in a public place. They had a quantity of small change upon the ground, and over Rs. 33 was found upon them, when they were searched. They all pleaded guilty, and were each ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A stevedore's labourer, named Mahomed Hajee, employed on board the s. s. Eden Hall, was somewhat seriously injured by being accidentally knocked down into the hold of that vessel on Monday, owing to a bale of cotton striking him on the head, while he was standing on the deck, near the hatchway. He is lying in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital,

A HARD BED.—Police Inspector Young, yesterday placed a European, named O'Neill, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with being drunk and incapable. He was found by that officer, lying in an unconscious state, near the Karnac Bunder, on Tuesday morning, about 10 a. m. He was almost naked, having evidently mistaken the place for his bed, and when placed in the Dock yesterday he had nothing on but a pair of trowsers. He was ordered to pay a fine of Re. 1.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 p. m.

Overture .....Emma Di Rosburgo ..Meyerbeere.
Valse.....The Maid of the Mill.
Selction.....Reminiscences of Ireland.
Valse.....The Distant Shore
Grand National
Fantasia .....Episodes in a Soldier's Life .....Kappey.
Galop.....Rifle.
Regimental March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 p. m. this evening :—

Polka.....The Students.....Coote.
Overture.....Der Konigstiontant ...Emil Titt.
Barcarolla .....F. Hofmann
Valse.....Espagnole Nita.....W. Williams.
Duet.....Rigoletto.....Verdi
Lancers.....Trial by Jury.....D'Albert
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED DARING ROBBERY.—Ramlal Malji and Chunilal Juganath were yesterday again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with housebreaking and theft of property, worth Rs. 3,637 Police Inspector Hack called the landlord of the house, where the accused Narrain Atmaram lived. He proved the fact of their having resided there together for some little time. Darjee Shalagram was next placed in the witness-box, and stated that he had occupied the complainant's shop in Sheik Memon Street, some time ago, and that he had kept an eating-house there. The second accused used frequently to come there, and had there fore a very fair knowledge of the interior of the building, which would have facilitated the committal of the offence. The first accused, in his defence, denied all knowledge of the witnesses who had been called. The second accused called a man, named Abdulla Mahomed, who stated that he knew nothing whatever about the matter. At this stage the case was again remanded until to-day, that another witness might be called for the defence.

A BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector A. Dawes, of the Public Health Department, Bombay Municipality, charged Namajee Bappoo before Mr. P. Ryan, with not complying with the notice of the Municipal Commissioner, requiring him under the Provisions of Section 382, of the Municipal Act of 1888, to discontinue the removal of sandstone from his property at Purbadevi Road, Lower Mahim, and to fill in the existing excavations thereat with clean earth to the level of the adjacent ground, and further until the filling in is completed to protect the said excavation by an efficient fence on all sides. Mr. Crawford, Solicitor to the Bombay Municipality, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer to the Municipality, said he visited the quarry hole of the accused next morning. The quarry, in his opinion, was dangerous to life and limb and injurious to health. He is able to say that sickness has increased amongst the people living in that locality during the past few years, and the sickness has taken a low form of malarial fever, which is attributed to the water stagnating in the quarry-hole. The accused Namajee Bappoo was convicted, and fined Rs 50.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE HAJEE MOOSA HAJEE JOOSUB.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvent and three other witnesses in order to enable the Official Assignee to ascertain the assets of the insolvent. His lordship made an order as applied for, and fixed the hearing for the 2nd April.

RE KESSOWJEE TULSEYDAS AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE EDULJEE DINSHAW.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE IBRAHIM HAJEE ISMAIL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was also granted an interim order.

RE KHIMJEE DUNJEE THUCKER.

A similar application in this case by Mr. Manker was granted.

RE MOOMAN DOSA JEEWA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for order for the filing of the insolvent's petition and schedule, which was granted.

RE BORAH ISMAIL IBRAHIM.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked for an adjournment of the hearing. Mr. Dhairyavan, who appeared for the insolvent, had no objection. An adjournment till the 2nd April was granted,

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Sakharam Raghoojee Rao ; Krishnarao Ramchundrajee Dhurandar ; Wasudeo Balkrishna Simpi ; Henry Morgan ; Balkrishna Chintoba Simpi ; Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Kharas ; Charles Doneaud ; Vithoba Bham Khandi ; and Ramjee Cutchra Khansalee.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LD.

THE eighth annual general meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company, Ld. was held yesterday afternoon at their offices in Elphinstone Circle. Mr. Ragunath N. Khote occupied the chair. The Directors' report and auditors' accounts were taken as read, the Directors' report being as follows :—

In presenting the eighth annual report on the working of the Company, your Directors have much satisfaction in calling attention to the progress made during the year. The profit and loss account, after providing for bad debts and depreciation of material, shows a profit of Rs. 32,372-5-1, which is equivalent to about 4 per cent. per annum on the total capital of the Company, and about 8½ per cent. on the present market value of the shares. With this sum it is proposed to pay a dividend of 12 annas per share, which will absorb Rs. 25,181-4-0 to place Rs. 5,000 to the Reserve Fund, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 2,191-1-1 to the next account.

The revenue from exchange subscriptions shows an increase of Rs. 7,000 in the former year, and to-day it stands at Rs. 78,440, with the total of 427 subscribers. Your Directors regard this as very satisfactory, and have every reason to believe that the same steady progress which has been attained in past years will be continued with better results in the future, as the cost of maintaining additional lines can be effected without any material increase on the present expenditure. The profits from sale of material are also satisfactory, and confirm the belief expressed in a former report that a steady income would be derived from this branch of the Company's business. Messrs. Raghunate N. Khote and Fazulbhoy Visram retire by rotation under clause 93 of the Company's Articles of Association, but are eligible for reelection.

Mr. R. M. Khote, in moving the adoption of the report, asked whether any shareholder had any questions to put regarding the accounts.

A shareholder asked whether any steps had been taken with regard to the rescindment of the Government royalty.

Mr. Macdonald said that he was glad of the opportunity which this question gave him of referring generally to the accounts and working of the Company for the past year. The accounts showed no specially large sums resulting from out-of-the-way contracts or unusual business, but merely the results of steady daily work, which had produced what he considered an exceedingly satisfactory sum for them to deal with With regard to construction, no special extensions had been called for during the past year, the additions to the list of subscribers having been almost always supplied from the existing routes throughout the city, but they had taken advantage of this to improve and solidify the construction that exists. Perhaps the greatest change had been in the thorough renovation and alteration of the wires and the construction inside the Central Exchange. All the wires that now come into the Central Exchange were brought in through a wooden channel, and thus a great deal of wear and tear was saved from dust and other causes, while the chances of leakage were very much diminished. In 1883 Mr. Russel congratulated the shareholders on an increase from 400 to 1,000 calls per week. The weekly calls were now over 16,000, which he thought showed that the business was now simply on a telephonic basis throughout Bombay. With reference to the staff, the Company had been able to give their superintendent leave this year, and he hoped that the attention that he (the superintendent) gave to his science when in England would prove of benefit to the Company in the future. It was very satisfactory to be able to state that during the superintendent's absence, his appointment was taken, and taken most efficiently, by a substitute trained in the Company's employ. They were thus saved from going far a-field to find a competent superintendent, and travelling and other expenses were saved to the Company. It has always been a matter of importance that while they were attending to the daily work of the system, they should also look after the training of their staff. They had not attended specially to the Government royalty in their report this year ; but the evil still existed, and they again recorded their protest against it. They were perfectly willing to pay a tax to the Municipality as a just tribute to the public purse of the city, from which their chief resources were derived, and were it not that they were constantly harassed by the opposition of the Government Telegraph Department, or rather the Government of India, in their constant rivalry with the Company, it might perhaps be urged that there was not so much objection to the royalty payable to Government. Frequently their applications for telephones outside the municipal limits were met by the Government in the character rather of a rival than a patron. It was scarcely within his province to criticise the expenditure of Government funds, and one ran the risk of crossing the boundary between that which is and that which is not one's own business ; but it seemed at first sight difficult to understand why the Government should, for any telephone extension, make use of funds which are popularly supposed to be needed in other directions, to the disadvantage of a private enterprise such as theirs, the value of which to every section of the community was proved by their accounts for the past year.

After one or two other questions with regard to accounts asked by the same shareholder, had been satisfactorily answered, the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. The motion was seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoi and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Louis Russell, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, it was resolved to declare a dividend of 12 annas per share free of income tax, from the profit of the year, payable on and after April 14th.

Mr. C. D. Kambata proposed that Messrs. R. N. Khote and Fazulbhoy Visram be re-elected directors of the Company. He said the services of these gentlemen were valuable, and that their co-operation was necessary on the Board.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Janardhan Raghoba and unanimously carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Ekanth R. Khote, and seconded by Mr. P. Benn, that Messrs. J. Cassels and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee be appointed auditors at a renumeration of Rs. 100 each.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

M. M. MODY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shreholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No 2 Dalal Street, Fort, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing the subjoined extraordinary resolution :—That the proposal made to the liquidator on behalf of Messrs. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Bomanjee Muncherjee Mody, to take over from the liquidator all the assets of the Company, and to indemnify the Company from all its liabilities, and to pay to each shareholder Rs. 88 per share, in cash, within twenty-one days from the acceptance of the said proposal, be, and the same is hereby, accepted."

Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, the liquidator of the Company, presided. After some discussion, the above resolution was proposed and carried unanimously with one dissentient.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.
Ali bin Amir, Esq.	25	0
Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha	10	0
Janardhan Gopal, Esq.	10	0
	Rs. 45	0
Amount previously acknowledged...	„ 20,600	13
	Rs. 20,645	13
Amount promised but not yet paid into the Bank	„ 485	0
Grand Total...Rs.	21,130	13

THERE is, it seems says the *Record*, but too much truth in the statement that a drama, based upon the incidents of our Lord's Passion, is to be produced in Paris at Easter. A grosser and more gratuitous outrage upon Christian feeling could hardly be imagined. That the whole may be adequately rendered, "the part of Christ will be entrusted to M. Garnier," and Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt is to create the role of the Virgin "Mary." What can possibly be urged in defence of this unwarrantable insult? The performers are not peasants, but actors and actresses, whose reputations are of the world worldly.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re. and1-4 Rs. 4.

LECTURE UPON THE PHONOGRAPH.

LAST night Mr. Herbert Laughton delivered a lecture, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, upon that wonderful invention, Edison's phonograph. H. E. Lady Reay was present, and though the general attendance was, we regret to say, not so good as might have been expected, yet those who did go were well repaid, as the lecture was of a most interesting character. Mr. Starling had kindly consented to take the chair, and introduced the lecturer in a few fitting words.

Mr. Laughton then rose and commenced his lecture. He said that those who were present had been invited there to hear of one of the most wonderful inventions of the age. It was of untold use in the office, as well as a source of great entertainment in a drawing-room. All sound, he said, was produced by the intervention of some substance, and in the phonograph the vibrations of the air were communicated to a glass surface of the most delicate construction. This glass surface had attached to it a needle which made certain impressions upon a wax cylinder. He had attached to his instrument a sounding tube, by which he magnified the effects he produced, so that they could be heard throughout the hall. He first of all caused a coach horn to be blown in a lower and a higher key, and showed how the tone was effected by the rate at which the air vibrated. Music, he explained, could therefore be altered from one key to another without the least regard to any of those philharmonic rules which it took some many years to learn. He next described the instrument, showing how the delicate glass *recorder-plate* communicated and made an impression upon the wax-roller by means of a kind of needle attached to the former. This *recorder* was acted upon by means of a speaking tube, which was constructed in such a way that it corresponded exactly with the anatomy of the human ear. The phonograph had, in fact, from beginning to end, been fashioned after the human organs of hearing. In reproducing the sounds collected by the instrument, the impressions upon the wax formed the sounds, a ball-pointed needle dropping into the tiny holes which had been made by the vibrations of the scooping-needle, The first phonograph, of 1878, was an extremely crude affair. It may not be generally known that 120 years ago, a man, named Leon Scott, invented what he called a phonantograph. He succeeded in making impressions from sounds, but could not reproduce them. A tradition likewise exists that certain Chinese poets invented an instrument which reproduced the voice of a very beatiful woman. The tones were, however, only heard once, being for ever afterwards silent. The phonograph was brought out by a mere accident. Mr. Edison, whilst experimenting one day with a telephone, received a severe prick with a needle, by means of which he was testing the vibrations of the instrument. He worked out the idea thus given him, and the result is the present almost perfect machine. Thousands of reproductions can be obtained from one cylinder, and this without any deterioration in the clearness of the sounds. The instrument has now been brought to such perfection that it can be used by a mere child. It is extremely simple in its working ; all one has to do being to place the wax cylinder in position, close the machine, turn a lever, and one has the reproduction of the sound required. The instrument is so delicate that it will actually take the beating of one's heart, and could be utilised by medical men, as a patient could stethescope himself, send the cylinder to his physician, who could ascertain his condition by means of his phonograph. Mr. Laughton illustrated the power of the instrument by giving his audience several pieces of music played by leading artistes in England. He also gave a short sketch of the life of Mr. Edison, describing his rise from the work of a nut-seller upon an American railway, to his present enviable position. He concluded his lecture with an interesting series of magic-lantern views, illustrating the phonograph in its various stages, and showed also some good photos of Mr. Edison and his colleagues.

THE RUNNING OF SALAMBO.

THE following appears in *Hayes's Sporting Notes* :

Adelphi Hotel, Byculla,
5th March 1890.

To Capt. Hayes, "Sporting News," Calcutta.

Sir,—The following is a copy of a telegram I have just received :—

"From J. Robinson, Meerut, Desp. 4-3-90.

To D. Greenhalgh, Byculla. Recd. 5-3-90.

Mr. Cooper certifies Salambo dangerously ill ; inflammation lungs ; must have been ill some time."

(True copy.)
D. GREENHALGH.

Kindly insert with other papers. This corroborates Dr. Anderson's letter in hands of Dr. Gaye, also Capt. Hanwell's letter. Former's letter said *nothing more likely to stop a horse than a cough, especially if coming on.* The latter's letter referred to the mare's *cough, asking me to take care of her*, not expose her to a draught, and feed on dry hariali grass.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

D. GREENHALGH.

Adelphi Hotel, 5th March 1890.

To the Honorary Secretary., W.I.T. Club.

Sir,—I herewith send you the copy of a telegram I have just received from Meerut; it may throw some light on Salambo's running in the All Horse Handicap for which I am the sufferer. I have shown it to Dr. Anderson, and he is of opinion that the cough referred to by me, also in Capt. Hanwell's letter to me, must have been the commencement of the mare's present illness. Awaiting a reply to my letter of yesterday about returning the papers I sent for perusal and information of the Stewards.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

D. Greenhalgh.

Copy of telegram, dated Meerut, 4th March 1890 :—
"Mr. Cooper certifies Salambo dangerously ill, inflammation lungs ; must have been ill some time."
(True copy,)
D. GREENHALGH.
Adelphi Hotel, 6th March 1890.

To Capt. Hayes.

Sir,—Herewith a copy of the letters that I mentioned in my last letter to you :—

Bombay, 26th February 1890.

Mr. D. Greenhalgh,

In answer to your note of to-day's date and queries—

1st.—I did not hear Salambo cough.

2nd.—There is nothing more likely to stop a horse in a race than a *cough*, especially if it is coming on or it has just come on.

3rd.—I distinctly saw Salambo swerve and lurch near the corner of the straight in the All Horse Handicap and she never appeared to get on her legs after that, and fell back.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN ANDERSON, V. S.

Wednesday, Lothian House, Poona.

(Certified true copies.)

D. Greenhalgh.

To D. Greenhalgh,

Herewith the horses ; only Salambo to run. I have told the boy to give her some slow work Thursday evening and to have her ready on the Course Friday morning. I shall want you to have a gallop on her then, but wait till I come back. Reindeer to meet me at the Byculla station 6-30 Friday morning. See Salambo does not get in any draughts as she is coughing a little, only let her eat hariali grass. Swallow will arrive Friday morning, he can have my pony's stall as he is going away at once.—J. HANWELL.

What sickens me with this case is that men whose opinions are looked up to, and who saw the whole affair, write to me with "private" on the top of their letters, saying that the Bombay Stewards are palpably wrong, and begging me to "shew up" the said Stewards. The writers, I know, are convinced of Greenhalgh's innocence, and yet they funk publicity, or responsability, or goodness knows what. The curse of India is the presence in it of people who are afraid to call their souls their own. As I have not as yet heard the other side of the story, I wish in no way at present to pass an opinion on this case. At the same time, I feel assured that now, as fresh evidence has come up in the matter of Salambo's illness, which appears to have been in its incubatory stage when she ran, the W. I. T. C. Stewards will not refuse to reopen the enquiry.

BILLS and Telegraphic transfers for Rs. 40,00,000 were offered in London on Feb. 26, the amount of the former tendered for being Rs. 95,566 at prices ranging from 1*s.* 4 15-16*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*, while the transfers applied for were Rs. 1,02,00,000 at prices ranging between 1*s.* 4 15-16*d.* and 1*s.* 5 1-16*d.* The following allotments, however, were announced, viz. :—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,566 ; Bombay, Rs.15,000; and Madras, Rs. 30,000, all at an average of 1*s.* 5*d.*; and in transfers on Calcutta, Rs.12,40,000, at an average of 1*s.*5·038*d.*; on Bombay, Rs.23,69,000, at an average of 1*s.* 5·036*d.* ; and on Madras, Rs. 3,25,000, at an average of 1*s.* 5·05*d.* ; tenders for bills at 1*s.* 5*d.* receiving in full, and transfers at 1*s.* 5 1-32*d.* about 62 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently transfers for Rs. 10,00,000 on Calcutta were sold at 1*s.* 5-32*d.*, besides one lakh on Bombay at 1*s.* 5⅛*d.* per rupee. The remittances disposed of during the week, amounting to Rs. 37,30,000, produced £263.111, while the amounts sold from April 1 to Feb. 25 show a total of Rs. 19,35,42,072, the sterling produce of which was £13,291,797.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's Troopship Crocodile arrived here last night from Portsmouth.

THE steam-ship Khalif, 1,475 tons, Captain T Pola, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Megna, 1,753 tons, Captain R Rickford, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Galle, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Mameluke, 1,702 tons, Captain Joseph Gill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with 2,967 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain J H Stafford, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 42 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and Captain Macaulay as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Mombassa, Captain M. Macfarlane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Elton, Dr. Davidson, Mr. J. Currie, Peer B. Mahomed Ismail and 42 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain C Bechtinger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Port Said and Suez with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Macmillan, Mr J G Downing, Mr Dadabhoy Framjee, three ladies, three infants, and twelve deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	F Muir & Co
„ L. Hall	2196	Collin	B	E Bates & Co
„ Khalif	1473	Pole	D	K Nixon & Co.
„ S. Magellan	1767	Clark	F	F Muir & Co
„ Sandfield	1292	Murray	K	.....
„ Kaveri	543	Nakoda	L	Shepherd & Co.
„ Ailscraig	2188	Hazell	M	.....
„ Gleadower	1650	Hodge	N	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Indra	2332	Firth	P	W&A Graham &Co
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	Collin

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

WANTED —Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Poroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHEHAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED.—A good general CUTTER for a Tailoring Establishment in Calcutta. Apply giving particulars to "ALPHA" care of Printer.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A CAPITALIST with Rs. 3,000 seeking employment can find lucrative investment in a going journalistic concern. Handsome profits. Apply "BONUM," this Office.

FOR SALE.—A BLACKWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, new nine months ago; owner going Home. Price Rs. 400. Cost Rs. 750.—Apply Mrs. STEEL, Apollo Hotel.

AUCTION SALE of the late Col. Wise's Carriages, Horses, Guns, Sadlery &c., by order of the Administrator General at Crawford and Co's rooms, on SATURDAY, 22nd March, at 2 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. G. H. Poke's Valuable Household Furniture, Rose's Sympathetic Piano, American Organ, Plants, &c., at "Sea View Middle Colaba, TO DAY, at 1 p.m.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! With long Handles, a nice assortment to select from. Also Bath Sponges, Hand Bags, Purses, Blotters, Companions, Albums, Ladies' Fans, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION —MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 and 3·30 p.m.

TO LET from April 1st, excellent SUIT of ROOMS on Colaba Causeway. Apply Mr. HASUMMIA AHMAD, or Tenant, second floor, No. 6, Colaba Causeway.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN GOVERNESS and a NURSE for a family. Apply "A. B.," this Office.

WANTED.—FURNISHED HOUSE at Khandalla, till end of May. T. HAMILTON, Belgaum.

WANTED.—For a first-class HOUSE a COTTON SELECTOR, an expert GODOWN KEEPER, and a Shipping Clerk. None but thoroughly efficient active and reliable men need apply to "A. B. Y. care of this Paper.

A MESSMAN REQUIRED. For the Officers Mess 1st North, Lanc Regiment. Applications to be addressed MESS PRESIDENT, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, Kamptee.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as CHILDRENS' MAID, by a very Competent, and well-educated NATIVE NURSE. She can be well recommended by her present employer who is going home. Apply "C. G.," care of this Paper.

DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED.—TWO DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED, experienced in details of construction iron work. Apply with copies only of testimonial which will not be returned. Stating salary required to "X 21," care of this Paper.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. ROGERS and Co. beg to announce that they have REMOVED to their new office, 25 Hummum Street.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—"NESBIT HALL", an upper storied airy bungalow, on Nesbit Road, Mazagon Apply on premises or to MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 23, Church St. Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate, MARCKS & Co., Limited.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use Prices on application.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Puddings Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchan's.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 3 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 80, 100, 150 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warrants Cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Studs, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PEARSE is now sending DIGESTIVE BREAD to all parts of the Island, 12 loaves per rupee. Send your orders please.

BEAUTIFUL CHINESE PAPER LANTERNS FOR SALE of all sorts and sizes. Kwong Saug Loong, Old Fish Market, Abdool Rahiman Street out Fort.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

NOTICE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES K.G., having expressed his desire to that effect, MESS DRESS will be worn at the Official dinner and Reception at Government House, on the 24th inst., and not full dress as previously notified,

By Command,
A. W. FORBES, Capt.,
A. D. C. in Waiting.

Government House, 19th March, 1890.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.· LD.
and can be supplied at the same price,
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel	from	Rs. 25
Silver	,,	Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver.....	,,	Rs. 40
14ct. Gold	,,	Rs. 55
18ct. Gold	,,	Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th April, 1890, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated the 12th day of July, 1888, by order of Messrs. Hirajee Cowasjee Colah and Byramjee Dosabhoy Mama and Cursetjee Nowrojee Daver, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abba Hubib the following landed property viz:—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or there about Registered by the collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, 156, new survey No, 7,288 and 7,289, situate on the north side of the Malabar Hill Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the land belonging to the Trust Estate of Cooverbyjee, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi and leased to Babra Abool Hoosein Heptoola, on the west by the land belonging to Ismail Abba and partly by other land belonging to the Trust Estate of the said Cooverbai widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, on the North by the upper Ridge of the Malabar Hill, and on the south by the Malabar Hill Road. For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 20th March 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE of two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court Suit, No. 258 of 1887.

Pranjivandas Samuldas and others.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Govind Ramjee.....Defendant.

Under instructions of the receiver in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, the defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, viz.—

All that vacant piece of land, situate on either side of, and in very close proximity to, the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The piece of land, situate on the east of the station, admeasures 23,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and, on account of its situation, is admirably situated for a chawl or range of buildings.

Both lots will be sold together or separately, as may be found convenient or advisable.

For further particulars apply to the receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

Dated this 19th day of February 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, March 20, 1890 Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

BAR Silver declined ¼d. in London yesterday, say to 43¾d. per oz., this reduced quotation being confirmed by private telegrams. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered at £69¾; but 4½ per cents were ¼ lower, at £71⅜. A lakh of extra Council Transfers on Madras was allotted yesterday, at 1s. 5 3-32d. which was the extreme rate obtained last week. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4¾d. Consols were unaltered at 97½; but Indian Sterling loan was ¼ lower, at 107½. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 88½; Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·23.

No fresh advices regarding the Wheat and Seed Markets are to hand. The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with slow competition, and prices ¼d. per lb. lower, the number of bales offered was 23,000.

Cotton became dull again in Liverpool, and the day's Sales only summed up 5,000 bales, inclusive of 500 bales of Surats, the market for these also closing dull. The price of Spot Mid-American, however, remained at 6¼d. per lb., and prices of East Indian Cotton come quite unchanged; but there was a decline of 1-64d. in American Arrivals in all positions. The total day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A decline of 1-16 cent. in Spot Mid.-Uplands in New York took place yesterday at 11⅜ cents; and June Futures were 11 points lower at 11·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and below we give a comparison of the figures for three years to date:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts	6,000	15,000	7,000
Three days' do.	22,000	48,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,480,000	5,112,000	5,040,000

Broach has been in some request to-day in our local Cotton Market, and we call the rate for this description Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher; but for other growths there has not been much enquiry, and only a moderate business has transpired, the reported purchases aggregating under 200 bales, mainly Barsee, at Rs. 225; Julgaum, at Rs. 193-200; Bengal, at Rs. 182½-92; and Veraval, at Rs. 190-7½ per candy. A line of Broach, for March delivery, was booked at Rs. 251-5 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been transacted in this market again to-day, the feeling continuing very quiet; but dealers do not lower their pretensions, and we call prices unaltered, all round.

SEEDS continue to attract more attention, especially Linseed, and considerable transactions have transpired to-day, the tone having been decidedly firm, but no further advance in any kind quoted.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,349 bales.
Wheat	8,136 cwts.
Linseed	6,992 ,,
Rapeseed	8,745 ,,
Gingelly	1,878 ,,
Ground Nuts	3,139 ,,
Castor Seed	2,030 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, but quotations are unchanged. Relets have been done to-day for Antwerp and Dunkirk, at 24s. to 25s. per ton, for ready shipment.

EXCHANGE has been weak again to-day at some further decline in rates. Ready three months' sight Credits are reported to have been placed as low as 1s. 5 3-16d.—a rate which could not be obtained in the morning, and late April Bills have been sold at 1s. 5d., while 1s. 4 15-16d. has been offered for May delivery. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 5 1-32d. to 1-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5⅛d. ,,
Credits do.	1s. 5 7-32 to 3-16d. ,,
Francs do.	1'81¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The firmer feeling which was noticeable in this market yesterday has been maintained to-day, and a further advance in rates has been established, the cash price for Fours having closed at 99 to 99 1-16, while for the next account 99 5-16 to 7-16 has been quoted at different times during the day, and 99 ⅝ to ¾ for the April settlement, the last named rate, however, having been nominal, as well as that of 100⅛ to ⅜ for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a rather improved feeling with regard to some Cotton Mill shares to-day, and we report an advance of Rs. 15 in Coorla and of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit, at our quotations. Anglo-Indian, however, are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 55. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 917½ per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, MARCH 19.

H. M. S. Himalaya left for Aden on the 16th.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9½d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	88¼ ex coup.
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	69⅝
4½ per cent. ,, ...	71⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver.....	43¾ d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Private telegrams in code or cypher for Khartonon (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited at present.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th March 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	5	11	1	25
Teheran	19	7	27	...	43
Suez	19	7	51	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 19th March 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	1
,, Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
,, Madras...	2	25	...	3

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 18.

10 p.m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	85·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FORSYTH—March 16, at Calcutta, the wife of W Forsyth, F R S, C E, Civil Medical Officer, Suri, Birbhum, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—March 9 at Mohana Mukh, Debrugarh, Assam, Thomas Percival, Infant son of Thomas Coleridge and Madeline Alexandra Anderson, of convulsions.

HENNESSY—February 26, at Lucknow, of dysentery, Frank William Hennessy, Surgeon, Medical Staff, second son of James Hennessy, of Multanpore, Malda, and 5, Lancaster Gate, London, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1890.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S resignation of the Chancellorship of the German Empire must be interpreted as the crowning incident in a series, the tendency of which has been to concentrate the power of the State in the hands of the young Emperor. Doubtless it will be accounted for officially upon less weighty and less distinctly political grounds. The Chancellor is seventy-five years old, and if Mr. Gladstone could in advancing years find an excuse for retirement when he was ten years younger than that, Prince Bismarck can find a greater one. But it would be surprising if that excuse were to be taken seriously. For anything that his later public appearances have shown he is as strong to-day as ever he was, and English experience has warned us against too ready an acceptance of the plea of old age as an excuse for withdrawing from public life. It is only dead men who never come back; old men may come back at any time. Again, it is not easy to find in the result of the recent elections alone an explanation of the Chancellor's action. It is true that the elections have administered a severe rebuff to the Government. Berlin has proclaimed itself to be as thoroughly Socialist as London is Conservative, and the Socialist party, though still a small one, go to the new Reichstag nearly three times as strong as they were in the old. From a Parliamentary point of view, the salient fact in the elections is the reduction by two-thirds of the National Liberal party, and with it the destruction of the "Cartel" majority—the combination of National Liberals, Conservatives, and Imperialists with which the Government have carried their measures in the Reichstag during the last two years. But even this rebuff would not of itself explain Prince Bismarck's retirement. The Clericals of the Centre go back to the Reichstag as strong as ever, and the Chancellor has so often used that party—still the largest in the Chamber—to make up his majority, that it would be easy for him to do so again. No great principle is involved when Prince Bismarck casts about him for a majority, so that the break-up of the Cartel, disappointing though it may be to him, would not in the long run incommode him if he were disposed once more to meet Parliament and fight amongst its discordant parties and groups of parties for his own hand. Nor is he sensitive of public opinion pronouncing against him through the ballot-box. No statesman who ever worked with and by the representative system has had less regard for public opinion as expressed in elections, or for Parliamentary opinion as expressed in the division list. He has often enough taunted the Reichstag with the cynical reminder that if he had shaped the policy of Germany in accordance with their will the Empire would never have been constituted. Cromwell himself never met a Parliament with a more supreme disdain for its will than Prince Bismarck has shown time and again for the Parliamentary majority in Berlin. It will be safe to conclude, therefore, that the result of the elections—which will probably embarrass the Government less than the return of a Home Ruler for North St. Pancras has troubled Lord Salisbury—has had comparatively little to do with the Chancellor's resignation. The cause for it must be sought, as we have said, in the remarkable transition which the Supreme Government in Germany is undergoing just now, and by which power is being shifted from the Chancellor and the Ministry to the young Emperor in whose name they have been governing.

If a metaphor may be borrowed from musical biography, the change is to be summed up in Haydn's regretfully appreciative acclamation of young Mozart: "He must increase, but I must decrease." There is no room for Cæsar and Augustus when both wish to be Cæsar—for Emperor and Mayor of the Palace when the Emperor is as strong in will as his Mayor of the Palace and means to go his own way. The shrewder amongst the young Emperor's subjects thought they detected in him a revival of Frederick the Great, but they forget that at the side of Frederick there was no room for a Bismarck, that with him, as Carlyle says, the three Estates of the Realm were "under one hat," and that the King governed through the easy mechanism of three faithful and industrious chief clerks, who well understood that their highest duty was to unquestioningly do his bidding. If "Fritz" has come to life again in the Palaces of Berlin the *role* of the Chancellor of the Empire must for a time be in abeyance, or at all events must recede into one of quite secondary importance, that is to say, into a *role* which Prince Bismarck would be less disposed to fill than any man in the Empire. The Chancellor's resignation in January of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce was by many people looked upon as something later in the process of transition than the beginning of the end. He offered his resignation, and though he had made the work of this particular Ministry almost as much his own as Mr. Gladstone had made finance, the Emperor accepted it without insincerely pressing him to remain. The reason for the Emperor's ready acquiescence was that he had himself for some time past taken a close personal interest in the economic and industrial questions with which the Ministry of Commerce concerns itself, and that with Prince Bismarck at the head of the department his intervention in its affairs would always be inconvenient. The Chancellor's resignation immediately after the assembling of the International Labour Conference in Berlin of necessity suggests the belief that a serious difference of opinion with the Emperor upon the subject-matters of that Conference has been the immediate cause of his retirement. If that is not so the coincidence is remarkable. The Emperor, who accepted with unruffled temper the rejection of the Anti-Socialist Bill by the expiring Reichstag six weeks ago, has in the interval loudly proclaimed his determination to resort to ameliorative measures for the benefit of the working classes, and to crush those who oppose him. He has not "crushed" Prince Bismarck—it is not clear, indeed, that the threat was aimed at him as well as at other people who doubt the efficacy of the Emperor's way of proving himself the Father of his People. But it is significant that the young Emperor received the Chancellor's resignation without marked reluctance, and that he thereby gave a final blow to the belief that Germany is dependent upon an indispensable man whose name is Bismarck.

The past year, indeed, has strangely weakened the idea that the Chancellor was the "indispensable man" in Germany. Until lately all forecasts of the future of the Empire have been overcast, as forecasts of the future of an autocratic State usually are, by doubts as to who would take the place of the strong man in whom the political power of the State was concentrated. The old Emperor reigned, but the Chancellor governed, and people were looking in the various Prussian Ministries and amongst the more influential party leaders for the man upon whom the Chancellor's mantle would fall on the inevitable day when he must cast it off. It is now seen that they were looking in the wrong direction all the time. The real successor to the Chancellor is the Emperor, who has shown that he will govern as well as reign; that his will shall assert itself in the operation of every one of the departments, in military administration, of course, as becomes a German sovereign; in finance, in commerce, in social and industrial amelioration, and even in foreign affairs, which the Chancellor had kept as much under his own control as the first Emperor William, who now and then had to intervene sternly, would permit. Germany, therefore, is spared the trouble of searching for her coming man. He has come, and he is determined to be in evidence everywhere and always. Whether this will tend to the advantage of Germany is a question that can better be discussed there than elsewhere. Much, of course, will depend upon the degree to which the Emperor is able to supplement a truly imperial will by a practical capacity for affairs. He is known to be a young man of untiring industry, of patient application to work, and to have made himself well acquainted with the principles of administration. He has at his command an exceptionally able service in all that relates to the *technique* of government, and if he wisely makes use of them he may succeed in solving the many hard problems to which he has committed himself. He will not, like Philip the Second, spend fruitless days upon details, and so lose sight of the great principles which underlie them. The view which the Germans themselves will take of this great gathering up of power in the hands of the sovereign is not likely to be unfavorable. It is in much closer accordance with the German theory of kingship than the functions of a constitutional monarch are—the monarch who reigns, but leaves governing to ministers who come and go at the bidding of a Parliamentary majority. That the Emperor has been strangely out in his calculations in the way in which he has opened out the question of the condition of the *proletariat* is true enough. If, however, he has laid before other nations topics for discussion which are on the face of them impossible of discussion, the mischief has been strictly limited in its consequences. The Conference is sitting; the Emperor by his "crushing" speech has shown that he has a passionate interest in the lot of the poor which will counterbalance any misgivings that the multitude may entertain as to the results of this great and growing concentration of power in the person of the monarch. Thus far there have been no signs of discontent with it, and we should expect that when the Germans have to chose between the despotism of the Chancellor, which is not always benevolent, and that of the Emperor, which is, they will greatly prefer the latter.

THE account which we gave last week of the extension of the mill industry in Japan did not exclude the possibility that the Japanese, like competitors much nearer home, might be overdoing the enterprise. A sudden jump, indeed, from 1,52,000 spindles to 5,45,000 would threaten any industry with the penalties of over-production, and until those additional spindles are at work it will not be possible to estimate whether Japan will be a serious competitor with us. That all is not well with our neighbours in the Farther East we learn from some very gloomy reports which come to hand by yesterday's mail. The *Japan Weekly Herald* of the 21st February writes that the industries of the country are now in a distressed condition, and it is feared that if this continues; even promising companies may be involved in the ruin. If this should happen, it adds, the industries which are now rising in all directions will become shrivelled up. The cause of their difficulties is one with which we in India are not entirely unfamiliar—the scarcity of means for financing existing concerns. The industry, in a word, has become too big for its financial clothes. This we gather from the fact that the authorities are engaged in inquiries with the object of establishing an industrial bank as soon as possible, "to restore the industries to their normal condition." The state in Japan is more paternal than in India, where we should have to wait a long time for Government to show concern at the high rate of interest which has to be paid for working capital. The question arises, if these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry—if the State has to come to the rescue of the Japanese mill industry for instance, when it has to keep a lakh and a half of spindles running, what will be looked for from Government when the number is trebled?

ALONGSIDE the announcement that Government does not intend to construct dry docks at Bombay for the present, it is interesting to read the following which has apparently been communicated by someone fully conversant with the recent experiences of the Serapis to the *World*:—"The Serapis appears to have had a narrow escape from breaking her back and becoming a total wreck at Bombay, where she had been docked to make good some defects in her screw-shaft. She was coming out when she struck on the mud amidships, and it was only by the good seamanship of Captain Boardman, and the exertions of his officers and crew that she was got off, not without losing a portion of her bilge-keel. The Garnet last year met with a similar misfortune, and was left high and dry for a whole tide." The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that these two mishaps "point to a danger against which the obvious remedy would seem to be more frequent use of the common or ordinary dredger." The *World* like ourselves is rather inclined to think that they indicate the necessity of providing without delay a dock at Bombay capable of receiving at all times without difficulty or danger the heaviest ironclad in the world, and remarks: "It is monstrous that we should have to send such a ship as the Boadicea, for instance, from the East India Station to Malta, if it became necessary to put her in dry dock."

LITTLE had been heard of late from Khairpur, the grievances of whose inhabitants were set out at length in our columns some weeks since. Yesterday, however, we received a sufficiently authenticated telegram from a resident in the Mir's territory to the effect that one of the Mir's officers had visited the town of Lukhman with a dozen armed men, and had arrested six shop-keepers without cause, and carried them away. The *Panchayet* protested, but they were beaten and driven away. Our correspondent's plaintive appeal "kindly give protection against *zulum*," we pass on to the Government of Bombay.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd steamers are this season making remarkably quick passages between Bombay and the Adriatic ports. The Imperator, which is to leave Bombay for Brindisi and Trieste on the 1st of April, arrived here at three o'clock yesterday morning after the quickest passage she has yet made. She left Trieste on the 3rd inst., at 5. p. m., and Brindisi on the 5th, at 4-30 a. m., so that she made the passage between the latter port and Bombay in an hour and a half short of fourteen days, including eleven and a half hours' stoppage at Port Said, three and at a half hours at Suez, and seven hours at Aden.

THE defendant's solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, having asked for an adjournment, Mr. Edgelow, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, yesterday applied to Mr. Richardson, the Presidency Magistrate, for a postponement of the prosecution by the President of the Municipal Corporation against Mr. N. S. Symons for defamation. The case has been adjourned to meet the convenience of the legal gentlemen engaged in the case over the ensuing week.

A LIMBDI correspondent writes:—On the 15th instant, after luncheon with H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, at Wadhwan Junction, H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor left for Bhavnagar in a special train. At Chuda the Prince found that a ring from one of his fingers was missing. At first it was thought that the ring had been dropped somewhere between Limbdi and Chuda. Accordingly the Traffic Manager of the line, who accompanied the Prince, made the event known to the station authorities concerned through wire. After a careful search the ring was found on the railway line near the village of Kharva, between Wadhwan city and Limbdi.

THE troopship Crocodile arrived in Bombay harbour last evening at six o'clock, a day before the expected time.

OWING to Wednesday, the 26th inst., having been declared to be a general holiday, the dates of the Fourth Annual Tournament of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association, have further been altered to Tuesday, the 25th, and Wednesday, the 26th inst.

MR. JOHNSTONE, who was formerly principal of the Rajkumar College at Indore, has taken up the duties of tutor to Maharaja Sindia. "The idea," says a correspondent, "is to combine English education with home influences, to teach the boy without tearing him away from his mother, and to bring him up a Hindu first and a gentleman of culture afterwards."

THE influenza has for some weeks past been raging much farther east than Bombay. A Yokohama paper of the 21st February, which arrived yesterday, says that the influenza has reached Kobe, and that there are some thirty cases there. This, it adds, is not at all surprising, and the Yokohama medical fraternity could show a much larger list; the disease being prevalent here, especially, we understand, amongst the German members of the community. Fortunately, however, all the cases, so far, seem to be of a comparatively mild type.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—In Bombay the bank rate is still maintained at 12 per cent., and financial writers both here and in Bombay continue to criticise very severely the action of the financial advisers of Government who now hold in the reserve treasuries a much larger balance than is at all necessary, and who thus withdraw from circulation large sums which would be of great use to the trade of the country if rendered available by loan to the Presidency banks.

THE *Morning Post* regrets to announce that "influenza" is spreading to an alarming extent in Allahabad. There are hundreds of cases in the city. The symptoms complained of are fever, a severe cough, and cold in the head, with pains in the body.

CAPTAIN B. D. PLUMMER, the Superintendent of the Mysore and Nundydroog Gold Mining Companies, will resign next month, says the *Madras Mail*, and be succeeded by Captain John Gilbert from Cornwall, a man of mature age and wide experience, who is very favourably known in the British mining world and to English miners now employed at Kolar. Of Captain Plummer's important services, and of the remarkable success that has rewarded them, we shall have something to say later on. Meanwhile it is gratifying to know that he is to be succeeded by a man of excellent professional reputation.

SAN FRANCISCO, the *Japan Daily Herald* says entertains a strange visitor at present in the person of Jehangir Kothari, a Parsee prince *(sic)* and follower of Zoroaster, the founder of the religion of the fire-worshippers, of whom there are only about 100,000 now living. His home is Karachi, the seaport of Sinde, 500 miles north-west of Bombay, and, after having travelled much in the old world, he now wishes to gain some knowledge of the new. Last year, at Paris, he met Dhuleep Sing, from whom he got some curious information with regard to Russia's intentions upon India. Katkoff, the editor of the *Novæ Vremya*, had told him he informed Prince Kothari *(sic)* that if he went to India to stir up matters there, Russia would espouse his cause and place him on the throne. He started on this mission, but at Aden the British Government discovered his intentions and sent him back. He then

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Major-General Sir Drury Lowe is gazetted Inspector-General of Cavalry.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

Government sustained another defeat last night on a motion of secondary importance, introduced by Scotch members, which was carried by a majority of thirteen votes.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTY.

THE BRITISH FLAG INCIDENT EXPLAINED.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The reply to the protest of Portugal with regard to the action of Consul Buchanan shows that the British flag was hoisted at Chiloma, which is well beyond Portuguese territory, and outside the locality in dispute.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English mails of 7th March, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday. She is expected to arrive at Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

INDIA COUNCILS BILL PASSED IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The India Councils Bill has passed the House of Lords.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

CLOSING OF COTTON MILLS.

The strike of the miners is producing wide-spread mischief.

Some of the factories and mills in Lancashire, employing twenty thousand operatives, have stopped working, owing to the scarcity of coal, and some are burning wood.

M. DE FREYCINET AND THE WORKING CLASSES.

PARIS, MARCH 18.

M. de Freycinet to-day read his statement in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he said the first duty of the Government would be to facilitate the progress of the working classes and better their position, and bills would be introduced to that end.

ACQUIESCENCE OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet were resolved to govern in true acceptance of the term.

A CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

A Conference of Conservatives had been summoned to meet at Carlton Club on Thursday.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

FARIS, MARCH 18.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 18.

The Thames, with the mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 to-night.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

Major Turner, R. E. succeeds Colonel Nicholson as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army headquarters.

THE MOHUNT OF TIRUPATI'S CASE.

In the appeal of the Mohunt of the Tirupati temple the Madras High Court has sustained the conviction, but reduced the sentence to eighteen months' simple imprisonment.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The annual Financial Statement, in complete form, was submitted to H. E. the Viceroy on the usual course to-day. It will be found to justify reasonable expectations.

INFLUENZA IN CALCUTTA.

The influenza has appeared in Calcutta, where it is called the Bombay fever.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYMONS.

Brigadier-General Symons, commanding the Chin Field Force, proceeds to England on leave in June.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE COMMITTEE.

SELECTION OF ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

At a meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Committee, held in Calcutta yesterday, to consider Lord Cross's recent promise, it was resolved to select representative men from the various departments in India, to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, in addition to those already in England or about to proceed home on leave. This step will be taken in communication with the branches of the Association at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpur, and Rangoon. It is expected that the Committee of Enquiry will meet in May; so the witnesses will have to leave India by the middle of April.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

TEXT OF LORD NORTHBROOK'S AMENDMENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

With reference to Reuter's telegram of the 17th instant, regarding Lord Cross's statement in the House of Lords on the subject of the Indian Councils Bill the following is the text of the amendment proposed by Lord Northbrook:—"Provided that the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General of India, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors, respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect."

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSIONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, MARCH 19.

Mr. Hare, Deputy Commissioner, left for Yeotmal, and Dustoorsaheb Bymanjee Jamasjee, C.I.E., late Assistant Commissioner, left for Bombay to-day. A large number of European and Native gentlemen attended the station to see them off. It was a strange coincidence for both gentlemen leaving Akola at the same time.

A MILITARY HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 19.

The proposal to build a Military Hospital on the Marina has been definitely abandoned in deference to public opinion.

BANGALORE AS A MILITARY STATION.

The Bangalore paper, having announced that it has been decided to abandon Bangalore as a military station, the *Mail* says that it is in a position to state, on unexceptional authority, that the report is quite unfounded.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

The Maharajah of Travancore reached his chief port, Alleppey, to-day, and was loyally received by the inhabitants.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The *Mail* appeals to the Government to deal justly with the South Indian Railway servants, and not dismiss them wholesale, as it is rumoured will be done. Both the evening papers welcome the change in the proprietorship, as travellers by this railway, have long complained of its management.

DEATH OF THE HEAD MASTER, THANA HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, MARCH 19.

Mr. Janardan Balaji Modak, Head-master, High School died to-day.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

THE London correspondent of an important country journal yesterday wrote:—"A very highly-placed Anglo-Indian is now on his way home to personally answer the allegations made by his wife. These are specifically five in number, and one affects the reputation of a peeress whose name has not previously been heard of in connection with this affair, while the others include charges of a specially painful and sensational kind. Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Lewis Coward will appear for the husband and Sir Henry James will watch the interests of the peeress referred to; while the Solicitor-General—it has been rumoured, but I hear without authority—is likely to be the leading representative of the petitioning wife." To-day the same correspondent writes:—"Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., I learn to-night will 'lead' for Lady Connemara in the pending Society divorce case, while Sir C. Russell will appear for Lord Connemara, who has received six months' leave of absence from his post as Governor of Madras because of urgent private affairs. Efforts have been made in the most august quarters to compose the difference between husband and wife, but so far without avail, and the cause is expected to be placed in the special jury list for trial very soon." Although the above information is not accurate in every detail I understand from an independent source that it is in the main correct.

I have left myself hardly any space in which to refer to the general political situation. Everything for the time being is summed up in the approaching battle over the Report of the Special Commission. Apart from the curious debate a week ago on free education, and the still more curious debate on the Eight Hours system, in which not for the first time Mr. Bradlaugh showed himself to be more Conservative than Lord Randolph Churchill, the business in the House of Commons has been exceedingly tame and unexciting. In and out of Parliament everyone is reserving himself for the great struggle that is to be opened on Monday night. The speeches of Sir Richard Webster and Lord Selbourne on the one haad, and those of Sir C. Russell and Sir William Harcourt, are a foretaste of what is to come. A prominent Ministerial organ complains of the *Times* for "subordinating all other subjects to this one subject of the Report." In vain it points out that "the country has other things to think about besides the Report and the charges and allegations against the Irish members." The *Times* continues every morning to pour out the vials of its wrath upon the Parnellites. Whatever happens the Government cannot recede. Although some doubt exists as to the attitude Lord Randolph Churchill will take up—a doubt increased by a remark he has twice made within the past few days that while giving the Government a general support, he reserves to himself "on certain topics and subjects" great liberty of action—there is no expectation that the Unionist majority will be seriously shaken. So far Mr. W. S. Caine stands alone among Unionists in his unsparing denunciation of the *Times* and in his acceptance of the Report as a "Triumphant Acquittal" of the Irish members on all the graver charges. The numbers of applications for seats in the House of Commons on Monday is immense. There has been nothing to equal the demand for orders since Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill.

The account published here of the "accident" to Mr. Morier, son of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, do not agree with reports, which appear in the Continental papers. According to the latter there was a lady in the case, an Englishwoman on a visit to the Russian capital. After exchanging some animated words with her Mr. Morier is said to have tried to blow his brains out. This he was prevented from doing by the interposition of Lieutenant Herbert, but the contents of the revolver wounded Mr. Morier in the groin. It is added that the lady left St. Petersburg at the same time as the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. If this version of the affair is incorrect, or merely the invention of some imaginative correspondent—and French correspondents are sometimes imaginative—no doubt it will be repudiated.

"*Places aux dames*" is the cry everywhere. A Dalziel telegram announces the election of Mrs. Charles Haines as President of the Medina Valley railroad, a position never previously occupied by a woman. It will be news to many women (I fear dry as dust news to some) that 412,340 English women are entitled to vote in the County Council Elections—65,161 of the voters being London residents. Wales returns the names of 29,414 voters. In the boroughs of England and Wales 243,448 women are entitled to vote in the municipal elections. A day or two ago, the *Pall Mall Gazette* published an interview with Alderman Miss Cons on women's work in the London County Council. The *Pall Mall* has, metaphorically speaking, had its ears boxed for its impudence in entrapping Miss Cons into an interview, her remarks being made to the reporter under the impression that they would be reproduced impersonally. The apology of the naughty *Pall Mall* is quite touching and pretty. "We can assure Miss Cons that the misunderstanding was not a wilful one; and though the public has gained, we are none the less sorry for having given Miss Cons annoyance. But for all that, a Median and Persian rule—never to say anything in the Press in one's own person—is one more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Grant Allen's article in the *Universal Review* this month is a plea for the middle and indeed the upper classes to mind their own business—to pluck the beam from their own eye instead of pointing out the mote in their brothers. He calls it Demos's Maiden Aunt; the maiden aunt being represented by the Winterbothams and MacDougalls who try to restrain Demos from pleasures which they think unsuitable to him. Grant Allen shows that Demos's maiden aunt's manœuvres will end in failure. He says:—"If anybody imagines the movement today is towards greater strictness, rather than towards greater freedom, he strangely misreads the signs of the *Times*. Like it or lump it, we are drifting slowly towards a new social order. And in that social order, the preference of individuals will count for much, and the criticism of bystanders for very little. Instead of hard and fast state-regulated lives, people will lead such lives as seem best to them severally, and law will only be invoked in the last resort to see that nobody suffers injustice. By and bye, concludes Mr. Allen, Demos will find out he has come of age. And then he will make a clean sweep of many things. We shall see blizzards before we die. Among the objects whirled away before the breeze to Limbo, to the tune of Ca Ira, will be, let us hope, the Winterbothams and MacDougalls, the licensers of plays and the licensers of music halls. For Demos is a great-hearted-easy-going-good-humoured giant; but he will have his laugh and no man shall baulk him of it.

Another social reformer, Annie Besant, has an article in the same number of the *Universal Review*: a history of hypnotism from the earliest records. It is interestingly written, but none of it is very new except the explanation at the end which I do not think Mrs. Annie Besant, or any one else is clear upon. We must all own that some things pass our philosophy. Hypnotism seems to pass Mrs. Besant's—for which I do not blame her. Talking of India in the early part of her essay, Mrs. Besant says:—"Its climatic influences are most favourable to the production of mesmeric phenomena, and among the sensitive Hindus, Col. Olcott has cured diseases, literally by the hundred, paralysis, blindness, deafness, dumbness, rheumatism, and so on."

Lady Dilke is another social reformer still who contributes to the number. But unless the birth of Beelzebub is an allegory with the moral so very deeply hid that I could not perceive it, I do not exactly see the point of her article. It is a tale of a kitten,—a black kitten who talks like a young man—a kind of a Benzon or Jubilee Juggins of a kitten who on coming of age gets himself into all sorts of trouble, and eventually comes to grief when he strays over the garden wall to a foreign image maker. He ends by being made an image and in some way falling off the shelf and breaking to pieces, a climax that was as unsatisfactory, I am sure, to himself as it was to those who enjoy a story that ends well.

THE rate of exchange on London in Calcutta on Monday was 1s. 5 1/2d.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MARCH 18.

WE expected the new Commander-in-Chief up here this week, but his Excellency had duties in Bombay, which prevented him from coming. He consequently will not now be here till Prince Albert Victor's visit is over. The hill is still almost uninhabited, and many houses have not yet found prospective tenants. Dr. Dimmock has made a new bridle-path, striking off to the right from the road leading to Mahableshwar village, to what has been christened "Connaught Peak." This Point commands, perhaps, the finest view on the hill. One sees down the Jenna Valley as far as Uteshwar, Pertarbghar lies in the opening between Lodwick and Elphinstone Points, whilst across the Krishna Valley and the Koleshwar Plateau, the peaks of Purandhar are distinctly visible. A new bridle-path, to be called the "Herbert Ride," leads from the top of the Petit Road, and will join the other under the Connaught Peak.

Some will remember the old Chinese gardeners of from ten to twenty years ago; these have all passed away, and Hindoo vendors of strawberries have taken their place. The strawberries are said to have deteriorated, and last year they were scarce. At present, however, there is an abundance, and there are hardly any visitors to enjoy them. They are selling at forty dozen for the rupee. They run about twelve dozen to the pound, and so may be said to cost about sixpence a pound, a rate which the Devonshire or Kentish growers would scarcely consider remunerative. A garden on an extensive scale is just being taken in hand by a young Englishman, which bids fair to be a valuable acquisition to Mahableshwar residents. Some years ago a Mr. John Carvalho took up land at a place called Awkali, about half-way between this and Panchgani; it is doubtful if he ever made it pay, although he laid not a good deal of money upon it. Just before he died, at the end of last year, the estate was sold to Mr. W. S. Threlfall, who has built a house there, and evidently intends to make it a valuable garden. The place is situated just over the ridge looking into the Krishna Valley. It has a south-easterly aspect, the rainfall is about 110 inches or about a third of what is registered at Mahableshwar, and about 42 acres of goodsoil or terraced land is now under cultivation. What makes the spot especially valuable is its water-supply. It possesses no less than seven springs, five of which are perennial, whilst two run dry in the hot weather. The highest of the springs yields no less than two thousand gallons an hour. The water is beautifully clear, and as drinking water is perfect. A soda-water manufacturer should make a fortune there as no filtering is required, and the stream runs equally strong all the year round. Starting at these high levels, the water flows all over the garden without requiring to be raised artificially in any one place. Some acres of land are under lucerne, for which at present there is scarcely any demand, but it is hoped later on there will be plenty of houses on the hill to appreciate it.

Mahableshwar has long been famed for its potatoes, and at Awkali there are some acres of them growing, but for some years past the crop has been failing over the whole neighbourhood. The plant appears to be healthy up to the time of flowering, then suddenly the root rots at the bottom, the plant dies, and the tubers are worthless. It is supposed that some property in the laterite soil becomes exhausted and allows the iron, with which the earth is impregnated, to destroy the growing vegetable. Surely this is a subject the College of Science might enquire into. It is an opportunity for that institution to show its usefulness. As M. Pasteur restored the silk and the wine industries to the south of France so some enterprising student, desirous of fame may turn his attention to this potato disease, and perhaps save many of these small cultivators from despair and ruin. Mr. Threlfall is working hard at experiments to find out the cause of the disease, and in this he deserves every encouragement.

On this Awkali estate coffee is only grown to a limited extent but with success. It is intended to plant tea there before long. Strawberries being a drug in the market are neglected. Peas, french beans, and pine apples grow better in the rains, and are then sent down to the Crawford Market. Just now vegetables, such as cauliflowers, cabbages, and brussels sprouts are coming on rapidly. It is found that acclimatized seeds do better than those fresh from England. Mr. Threlfall is connected with a much larger estate on the Guzerat Coast, near Damaun, from thence he obtains his seed for his farm in the hills. Having been in possession only a little over a year at Awkali, he has not yet introduced much new fruit, but is making experiments with apples and pears; and hopes soon to obtain cuttings of plums from England, which he intends grafting in the jambul. Of indigenous fruits, oranges, guavas, limes, and figs are yielding large crops. As time goes on a larger tract of land will be brought under cultivation, and with this abundant supply of water good results may be expected. Mr. Threlfall's efforts deserve encouragement, for not only will the produce of his garden be appreciated by residents on the hill, but his enterprise will stir up the smaller native gardeners to bestow more pains upon the little plots they have under cultivation.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

IN an article on the services of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in India the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—

Always firm when firmness was really required, his Royal Highness has never forgotten to perform an act of clemency when such could be done without detriment to discipline. This might be instanced in two very notable cases. In the first—Colonel Bulkley's—no doubt his Royal Highness fully concurred in the severity of the sentence meted out to that unfortunate officer, yet the Duke did his utmost to reduce the term of imprisonment, and was instrumental in bringing about the sanction of the Secretary of State to the children being allowed to remain eligible for the benefits of the family pension fund. Then, again, in the Nasirabad murder case, where a soldier, Private Dumphy, shot his comrade in the barrack room, his Royal Highness fully approved of the sentence of death passed on the man, and it was duly confirmed by the Viceroy, but through some mismanagement at the Staff office at Mhow, the murderer was informed that he would be hanged on a date some two weeks or so before that mentioned in the death-warrant. Of course, when the death-warrant arrived, the man was informed that his execution had been postponed, which immediately gave rise to a hope in the prisoner's mind that there was some chance of a reprieve. In fact, as far as we can remember now, the whole affair was so bungled by the District authorities, and the general public was so strong in its denunciation of this unfortunately cruel mistake, that his Royal Highness was induced to order a reprive on his own responsibility. We believe this was not a strictly legal act, but the decision was upheld by the Government of India, and the sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. These are only two instances, but they are types of many acts that the Duke has performed, in which firmness and clemency have been happily blended.

In the exercise of all his social qualities, his Royal Highness as been more than seconded by her Royal Highness the Duchess, who has endeared herself to all classes with whom she has come in contact. It is very possible that the Duke will never set foot, in an official capacity, on Indian shores again, but our interest in his career will none the less continue unimpaired. Forneither natives of India nor the English exiles in India readily forget those who have used them well.

MISS I. E. SYKES, who has just passed out of the Calcutta Medical College, the *Englishman* says, is to be temporarily appointed as an assistant to Mrs. Foggo in the Dufferin Hospital. Miss Sykes won the gold medal for surgery against all comers, this being the second time a lady student has thus distinguished herself.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON, with all his faults, says the *Times of Ceylon*, has been a good Governor. He has worked unceasingly and zealously for the good of the colony—as it appeared to him. He has not feared upon occasion to take a bold and statesmanlike course in many matters of vital importance to us, and he has done much for *all* sections of the community. This, and more than this, he has to be credited with; but he has not had the power to attract the regard of any of those who have come in contact with him—a gift which thousands of men of far inferior calibre possess abundantly.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. Blaney presiding. There were also present Colonel Merewether, R. E., Messrs. E. B. Carrol, Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Mulji Bhowanidas, Fazulbhoy Visram, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and M. N. Banaji.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter, dated 15th instant, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, stating that under section 46(1) of the Municipal Act 1888, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Colonel Merewether, R. E., and Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, as members of the Standing Committee.

CARRYING A DRAIN THROUGH ANOTHER MAN'S PROPERTY.

The committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner asking their approval, under section 230 of the Municipal Act, to an order in writing being issued to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, authorizing him to carry a drain from the Wilson College premises in Chowpatty Road, into, through, or under the land belonging to Mr. Kamrudin Amirudin, to the municipal drain in that road.

Mr. Dossabhoy and other members strongly objected to a drain being allowed to be carried through or under the land of another man, and urged that in such cases the party who asked that the drain of his house should be carried through another man's property, should be made to pay compensation to the other.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that there was no gradient in the locality in question to permit of the drain being carried, except through Mr. Kamrudin's property.

After some discussion it was resolved that the approval asked for be granted, provided that in according that approval the committee desired to place it on record that it was given on the understanding that the Government accepted all future liability for any claim that might hereafter be made for carrying the drain into, through or under the land of Mr. Kamrudin.

OPENING OF A TEMPORARY SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The committee next considered letter dated 11th instant, from the Commissioner, that he had, under section 434 of the Municipal Act, authorized the opening of a temporaty hospital at Camattipura for small-pox, and sanctioned the employment of an establishment, and also an advance of Rs. 500 to meet expenditure on food, medicine, and stores. It appeared from the correspondence submitted to the committee, that the Health Officer in the first place wrote to the Commissioner, that two patients suffering from small-pox, who were refused admission at the J. J. Hospital, had to be admitted by him into the Camattipura hospital. He had detached a sub-inspector to act as apothecarry of the hospital, and proposed to make certain other arrangements, and ask for a grant of Rs. 500 to carry on the hospital. The Health Officer regretted to open the hospital, and as the J. J. Hospital refused to receive the patients, he had to take them,, The Commissioner, in his memorandam, expressed his inability to sanction expenditure not covered by a budget grant, or to sanction any special procedure under section 434, unless he was satisfied that the city was visited or threatened with an outbreak of dangerous disease. The general question of providing hospitals for persons suffering from infectious diseases was now under the consideration of the Corporation, and the issue must not be prejudiced by any unwonted action on the part of the General Hospital authorities even though he (the Commissioner) might agree with their views. The Health Officer, in a further communication to the Commissioner, asked what was to bedone with the patients who were in the temporary hospital. There were 15 patients suffering from malignant diseases, and without a medical man they could not have the treatment which they ought to have. The Health Officer considered the city was visited with two dangerous diseases at the present moment—small-pox and influenza,—and a tendency to cholera. Having regard to the last paragraph of the Health Officer's report, the Commissioner in his further memorandam said that the provisions of section 434 must be put into effect at once. In accordance with the above, the Health Officer opened a temporary hospital on the 14th ultimo, and engaged an establishment for the purpose.

Dr. Cowasjee said that he was in favour of an hospital for contagious diseases being separate from a general hospital, but as the question was under the consideration of the Corporation, it was not right to force the hands of that body by asking them to undertake a responsibility in connection with that subject. The Municipality were not bound to house these patients simply because they were turned out of the Jamsetjee and Goculdas Hospitals.

The Commissioner, who shared Dr. Cowasjee's views, said that it would appear from the correspondence submitted to the committee that he had given his sanction for the opening of the temporary hospital after the Health Officer had certified that small-pox had broken out in Bombay.

The Chairman said there was no cholera epidemic in Bombay.

It was eventually resolved that the papers be for warded to the Corporation.

THE LATE STRIKE OF THE BIGARIES.

While the committee discussed memorandum from the Deputy Commissioner, forwarding report of the Chief Accountant, of the expenses incurred in connection with the strike of the bigarries of the Health Department in July and August 1889—

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the Committee should place on record their high sense of the excellent arrangements made by the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer and his assistant, and the Police Commissioner, in dealing with the strike.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

The Committee considered the several resolutions passed by the Corporation to make such recommendation as might appear desirable for defraying the engrossing and enclosure of the farewell address presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, on his departure from India; also to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, on the occasion of his departure from Bombay; and also in respect of an address of welcome to be presented to Lord Harris on his arrival in Bombay. The committee sanctioned Rs. 500 for each of these three addresses—total Rs. 1,500. They also sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 500 for a farewell address to be presented to Lord Reay in the even of the Corporation resolving to vote such an address to his lordship.

After transacting other business, the committee adjourned.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES AT MEERUT.

THE following District Order, dated the 10th March, was issued on Sir George Greaves' departure:—

Major-General Sir George Greaves, in relinquishing the Meerut Command, desires to record his grateful thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have served under him for the soldierly spirit and bearing which has always animated them and for the cheerful and willing assistance which they have rendered him on every occasion.

To the senior officers now present in the district—Colonels J. A. Tillard, C. B., commanding at Delhi; F. W. Ward, commanding R. A. in district; B Blood, commanding R E in district; and A B Harvey, 5th R I Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonels G M B Hornsby, commanding R A, Rurki; F W Nicolay and M R West; Majors W Hill and A C C Lydiard; Deputy Surgeon-General W Collis; Veterinary Surgeon C C Clayton; Brigade-Surgeon W Moir, Civil Surgeon; and Surgeon P J Dempsey, Staff Surgeon—Major-General Sir George Greaves desires to express his gratitude for the able and successful manner in which they have invariably performed their duties. There have been many changes in the Meerut Command during the Major-General's tenure, but there has always been the same good spirit and the same desire to do the best possible on the part of all ranks, which has made Sir George Greaves' period of command the happiest five years of his long military career.

The Major-General desires to record his obligations to the Staff—Colonel R Eardley-Wilmot, 1st D. S. O.; Major G. H. C. Dyce, officiating 1st D. S. O; Captains R. H. Jennings, 2nd D. S. O., and J. E. Mein, D. A. A. G. for Muskye; Colonel C. R. Matthews, D. J. A. General; Captain C. M. Fitzgerald, Chief Commissariat Officer; and also to Colonel G. W. C. Plowden, Cantonment Magistrate; Revds. C. Moore, Crawford and Father Brunno, Chaplains; and finally Major-General Sir George Greaves desires on his part and on behalf of the whole district to thank most cordially the civil authorities—Mr. A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E., Commissioner, and Mr. R. S. Whitewly, Magistrate, and their officers—for the kind consideration which they have always afforded to the requirements of the troops and for the thorough harmony in which all transactions between the civil and military have been carried out.

In bidding farewell to the Meerut Command, which he does with the very greatest regret, Sir George Greaves commends it to the good offices of his successor, Major-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., assuring him that it is one of the most agreeable and satisfactory commands in her Majesty's Army.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council, which met in the Council Hall Secretariat last evening, went through a considerable amount of work, discussing no fewer than four different bills. His Excellency the Governor presided, and there was a large attendance of members, there being only two absentees, while the new members, H. E. Lieut-General the Hon. Sir George R. Greaves, the Hon. J. G. Moore, and the Hon. A. F. Beaufort, took their seats for the first time. Reports of the Select Committee on the Prevention of Gambling Act, and the Bill to amend the law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay, were first submitted, and held as read. On the motion of the Hon. Sir Raymond West, the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Salt and Salt Revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was read the third time and passed without any discussion. The Bill to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act was also read the second time without discussion. The Hon. Sir Raymond West then moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law for the regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay. In a long address he went over the history of police administration in the Presidency, and pointed out the objects and reasons for amending the Act as were published when the Bill was read a first time. The Hon. Mr. Little, however, opposed the reading of the Bill a second time, on the ground that it would create a confusion in the administrative powers of the executive commissioners and magistrates over the district police. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Ranade also proposed the postponement of the second reading until they got more full information on the subject from the districts, but the honourable mover was of opinion the Bill should be read a second time, in order to let them get one step forward, and the consideration of the Bill in detail could be postponed till a future date. H. E. the Governor favoured Sir Raynond West's views, and on a vote the Bill was read a second time, the Hon. Mr. Little opposing it. The Hon. Sir Raymond West next moved the first reading of the Bombay Municipal Servants Bill. The Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik proposed the postponement of this till the Council had heard the opinion of the Municipal Corporation on the matter, but the Hon. Sir Raymond pointed out that until it was read a first time the Bill could not be said to be in existence, and the reading of it for the first time did not commit any honourable member even to the principle of the Bill. It was accordingly read a first time, and the Council adjourned.

SHORT TIME IN THE BOMBAY MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the article in your to-day's paper, in connection with the proposal to close the spinning mills, (weaving mills having been exempted), eight days in the month, will any of your correspondents enlighten me as to how it will benefit a company—(*a*). Who have not a single bale of yarn in hand; (*b*) whose production to the end of April has been sold; (*c*) who are not losing money, but after paying interest on borrowed capital, and all charges with 3 pies commission, are able to clear a profit little of course, owing to high prices of cotton, and low prices of yarns, but still a profit. If the mill is closed eight days in the week, the little profit will be converted into a loss, the interest, insurance, and fixed salaries, which are the bulk of the charges, having to be paid in full, whether working twenty-eight days or twenty-two days a month. It is a fallacy to talk of agents, working solely for the sake of their commission. By closing eight days the loss to the company would be four times larger than the loss to the agent personally in the commission.

I shall be glad to see these points considered in an impartial spirit instead of crying down the agents as a set of self-interested men, blind to the interests of the shareholders, of whom while some of the agents themselves are the largest, others are the smallest.—Yours, &c.

March 18. A MILL AGENT.

[Our correspondent's questions are relevant. But it is not less relevant to ask how many of the local mills are at this moment in the happy position which his questions assume.—*Ed. B. G.*]

A NIGHT SCHOOL AT JAMNAGAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The very satisfactory progress that Kathiawar is making in education has repeatedly called forth the approbation of Government The number of schools and scholars has been steadily increasing, and the department has been noted for its efficiency. I have to-day to chronicle the introduction of a new feature in the history of education in Kathiawar. On Saturday, the 15th instant, a night school of a novel kind was opened in Jamnagar, under the presidency of our popular and able Dewan Mr. Maganlalbhai. The school is intended for Darbari officials and gentlemen only, and will be located in the High School. About sixty gentlemen have already come forward to join the night school. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Khandubhai Indraji Desai, making a short speech, in the course of which he dwelt on the encouragement that has been always accorded to the cause of education by H. H. the Jam Saheb and the present Dewan Mr. Maganlalbhai. During his Dewanate the high school, girls' schools, and boys' schools in Jamnagar have been provided with splendid buildings which are a credit to Jamnagar. The high school had steadily grown in number and efficiency, having passed last year 6 out of 7 at the Matriculation Examination, while two boys sent up to the Final, both passed. The girls' schools have repeatedly been spoken of in high terms by the departmental officers, and even by Government. After well deserved encomiums on the new departure, inaugurated by the Dewan that day, he closed his speech. Mr. Balkrishna who is to be the master in charge of the new school then read a long speech, recounting the various measures carried out in the State during the past few years in the interest of education. He mentioned that during the current year twelve vernacular schools and several English schools had been opened in the State. The head-master Mr. Khandubhai Indraji Desai next notified that the Dewan Saheb had kindly expressed his intention to take upon himself the payment of the schooling fee of the students for one month, and that Mr. Bajibhai, the Daftari, with equal liberality, had agreed to provide the English reading books to the whole class. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Dewan Saheb. One of the gentlemen present next stood up, and in fitting terms acknowledged the interest evinced by the Dewan Saheb and Mr. Bajibhai in their educational welfare.

Mr. Giles who has been identified with the educational progress of Gujerat and Kathiawar for the past ten years, and Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai, the Assistant Educational Inspector of the province, have both highly approved of a night school for the official classes. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, and hopes are entertained that the new institution will answer the expectations of its founders, and will lead to similar institutions being established in other States in Kathiawa.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE following progress report for February 1890 was issued yesterday by Mr. Ormiston:—

2. By the end of the month the side wall trenches extended over a length of 1,134 feet, of which 994 feet were to foundation level.

2. The masonry for the sides walls was in progress on the east side for a length of 512 feet at levels varying from 53·00 to 83·00 T.H.D., and on the west side for 506 feet, from 54·50 to 83·00 T.H.D. The masonry of the floor was in progress for half the length of the Dock, of which 187 feet was paved and completed. During the month, 1,066 brass of masonry were built, making a total of 4,834 brass since the commencement of the work.

3. The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month:—

Rubble	57,800	c. ft
Composite facing, dressed	31,075	"
Dressed altars, inverts and ashlar	11,907	"
Dressed granite	414	"
Sand	5,000	"
Lime	10,000	"
Cement	114	tons.
Cast-iron culvert pipes	30	"

4. The excavation of the hearting of the Dock was in progress for a length of 400 ft., 300 of which was completed to foundation level, the remainder stood at an average of 57·00 T.H.D. The excavation for the pump well foundations was down to 68·25 T.H.D.

Since the commencement of the work 22,870 brass of excavation have been removed and deposited in the dam, behind walls, and at Tank Bunder.

5. The daily average number of work-people employed on the Dock was 2,026.

THE BAI SAKARBAI D. P. HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY drove out to Parel yesterday evening, for the purpose of performing some very interesting ceremonies, in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for Animals. A space in front of the hospital, had been carpetted, and chairs had been placed for a large company, among whom were:—Sir Jamsetjee, Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Messrs. E. C.K. Ollivant, P. Ryan, Allen Turner, Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Professor Steel, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanji Sirvai, K.M. Shroff, Karimbhai Ebrahimbhai, Dr. W. Grey, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Consul-General for Persia, Dr. Peshoy-Phipson, Messrs. Ardashir Dosabhoy Munshi, H. M. Phipson, G. S. Manker, Laxmidas Khimjee, Nusserwanji Byramjee, D. F. Kama, Vishvandass Atmaram, N. B. Suntook, Munsooklal Mugatlal, Dr. DaGama, Hon. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Damodhur Thakursee Muljee, Col. Wilson, Surg.-Maj. Boyd, Messrs. K.N. Kabraji, Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Dr. Narimaa, Dastoor Peshotam Byramjee Sanjana.

On the arrival of his Excellency he was conducted to a dais, which had been erected and Surgeon-Major Steel, after thanking his Excellency for his kindness in attending, requested him to present diplomas, medals, &c., to the successful students of the Bombay Veterinary College. On the conclusion of this ceremony, his Excellency said:—Mr. Steel, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to give you these diplomas. They are the first which have been granted by the authorities of this college, and I congratulate your Principal, Mr. Steel, on the result due to his indefatigable work. (Cheers.) Now it is your turn to show what is the value of these diplomas; it is your turn to work with the same industry and with the same devotion which you have witnessed within the walls of this college. (Cheers.) You are now going out as representatives of this institution, and on you depends in a great measure what will be the future usefulness of this institution, because you are the first pioneers who will give it either a good or a bad name. (Cheers.) Now what I said yesterday I shall not repeat to-day, but I will refer to it. I said that there were in every profession two categories, one that of those who after leaving the institution, in which they had received higher education, continued their education, so as to get a further development of scientific results. The other category of those who take these diplomas and say, we have done with our microscopes, books and lectures, we can now be happy and attract patients by smiling manners." (Laughter.) I wish you success in your practical work. I know that in many cases your work will be disagreeable, unless you performed it cheerfully and that accidental circumstances will cause either success or the reverse, and it is quite possible that some of those who have been less successful in this institution will be more successful in the wide world. There is compensation in everything, and the more scientific students will have no cause for jealousy. This I do hope that all of you will try and keep up your connection with this college, and write to your principal what you are doing, so as to prove to him that he has not worked here in vain. Now there are certain practical questions to be considered in these matters. In the first place there is the question as to what is the field of labour open to you? With regard to that I am glad to say that the facts are extremely satisfactory. No sooner have you got your diplomas than all of you are employed except two: that is a state of things of which the Graduates of the University may well be jealous, because I have given many gentlemen diplomas at the Convocation who did not obtain employment the day after. I find that some of you will be employed in hospitals: this is extremely satisfactory. It is particularly pleasant to me to put this on record to-day, as the Hon. Mr. Richey is leaving our shores, because it gives me an opportunity of bearing witness to the very great attention which Mr. Richey has always paid to all matters connected with this Department of Government. (Cheers.) He was very keen to increase the efficiency of this college, and was anxious that good veterinarians should be spread all over the Presidency, and it was at his instigation that Government determined to give grants to local veterinary dispensaries. Four of these have been started and graduates of the College will be in charge; others will be employed by municipalities. The

attain a considerable reputation when it begins its operations. And now we have this laboratory, which I am happy to state, is one which was asked for by Mr. Steel. It always redounds greatly to the honour of a Principal when he asks for new scientific appliances. I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Steel after having this demand and this request complied with, has a great many other requests which he will prefer by and by when I am gone—applause—and I sincerely hope that any requests which may be madeby him after I am gone, will on the part of those who are then in authority meet with the same sympathy with which I have always met Mr. Steel's demands. I speak with some feeling on the subject, because this institution was started by my predecessor. When I see Sir James Fergusson, it will give me very great pleasure to tell him the extraordinary development which this institution, of which he was the founder has now reached through Mr. Steel,—applause—and I shall also give it to Lord Harris as a gentle hint, so that on his return to England he may be able to inform me as to what he has done by way of developing the institutions which I have had the honour of initiating. (Laughter and applause.) Gentlemen, there is nothing more pleasant for a Governor than when demands are made by scientific men on behalf of scientific research which the Government itself is not able immediately to grant from its own Exchequer, to find among the community those who have sufficient public spirit to see that they cannot use their money better than by throwing themselves into the breach. Sir Dinshaw Petit has a large share of public spirit. Hardly any of the institutions which I found to be required in this presidency—hardly any of them are not connected with his name, and it, therefore, gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you that Sir Dinshaw Petit's merits have been rewarded by our most gracious Sovereign, who has been pleased to confer on him the honour of a Baronetcy. (Loud applause.) I am very glad that the creation of a second Parsee Baronet can be made public in the presence of the first Parsee Baronet—Hear, hear and applause—and the institutions connected with the name of Sir Dinshaw will certainly never obliterate our gratitude for those which are connected with the name of Sir Jamsetjee. (Hear, hear and loud applause.) Now, gentlemen, I wish to say a few words on the importance of this institution. You are well aware that all medical research depends chiefly on the use of the microscope, and it is impossible to have scientific medical institutions of any kind, in which the use of the microscope is not facilitated by every means in our power. Hitherto in this institution you have had great difficulties in this respect; but in future years with this new laboratory you will be able to carry out this part of your duties under favourable circumstances. You will be able to prosecute Dr. Vandyke Carter's very valuable researches with regard to that disease which has afflicted the horses here and in Burma, I mean the *surra* organism, and we shall be able to get some further knowledge of the anthrax and bursattee bacillus. We shall also be able to throw more light on a great many other microscopic creatures, which are reasonably suspected of doing a great deal of mischief, both to mankind and to animals, because the bacillus makes no difference between man and the lower animals. You will be able not only to trace the causes of disease, but you will also be able to carry your research into the nature of diseases. We know that *kumree* is an Indian disease of horses, which depends upon minute nervous changes on which future microscopic research must throw light. With regard to the treatment of diseases, we shall by this experimental inquiry here, and by the experimental inquiry at Poona at Pastour's Laboratory, be able to find out how to destroy microbes, or to weaken them. We have pledged ourselves not to practise here certain experiments which scientific gentlemen declare are beneficial to many, but painful to a few, still this does not apply to the genus bacillus. Government have accepted the pledge,—and I know how strong is the feeling among many of you with regard to vivisection—and of course that pledge will be carefully carried out by Mr. Steel. Sir Dinshaw has further told us that he wishes that such diseases, as anthrax, glanders, rabies, tuberculosis, truhinosis, &c., which are communicated from animals to men, and which are injurious to the latter, should be specially investigated in this laboratory, and we shall be very glad to meet his wishes. With regard to Veterinary education, the following studies among others, will be taught in this institution, namely, histology, morbid anatomy, biology, (especially the life history of parasites) and bacteriology. There will be in this institution three bacteriological work rooms, two studies, one large laboratory, and a lymph-storage cellar. The building will be a substantial one of three storeys, and a flat roof suitable for open air work.

I think to-day may count in the annals of this institution as a specially proud day, and we must not forget on an occasion like this, the last occasion on which I shall be present here, to give honour to those to whom honour is due. I have already mentioned Mr. Steel's scientific merits and now I wish to mention the Secretary, Mr. Shroff, who has been always so active in increasing the efficiency of this hospital. (Applause.) Then I am quite sure I am speaking in your name, when I mention Dr. Nariman,—loud applause—who has been taking such an active interest in the development of the College. We have also to thank our genial president, Mr. Justice Bayley,—loud applause—and last though not least, we have to thank our architect, Mr. Ellapa Balaram—applause—who has, I believe, himself been a benefactor to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. That the examples of these benefactors may be followed by a great many others is my sincere wish. (Applause.) The presence on this occasion of several eminent gentlemen of the medical world—my friend Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Dr. Grey, the Principal of the Grant Medical College, and others is auspicious as valuable evidence that they expect great things from this laboratory,—applause—and wish to bear witness to the merits of Mr. Steel. (Renewed applause.) I suppose I shall be warranted in telling Sir Dinshaw Petit that you, who belong to this College, and that those who are present here to-day are very grateful for this fresh token of the interest he takes in the prosperity of this institution. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then laid the foundation-stone of the laboratory with the usual formalities. He then proceeded to inspect the Allbless Fountain, which has been erected in the compound, and then opened the Sir D. M. Petit Isolation Ward.

Mr. K. M. Shroff then read the following letter:—

Mr. J. H. Steel, Veterinary Surgeon to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, gave Mr. K. M. Shroff to understand that the necessity of an Isolation Ward was very greatly felt in this hospital, for the reason that although horses and cattle, suffering from contagious diseases, were admitted into the hospital for curative treatment, they could not be associated with other animals in the same wards. The secretary brought this matter to the notice of the committee and the trustees. Poor animals were kept under trees in the open air, where they suffered much owing to exposure, particularly during rainy days. It was therefore thought advisable to build this ward. It was designed by Mr. Ellapa Ballaram and erected under his personal supervision. In its construction no timber is used in order to avoid the retention of any contagion. A subscription among the friends of the Society was raised to obtain money for this ward, and a sum of Rs. 3,800 was subscribed to by forty-five subscribers; but as Rs. 7,000 was requisite for the purpose, and as it was difficult to get further subscriptions, Sir Dinshaw Mancokjee Petit, with his usual good heart, expressed his willingness to make up the deficiency. The committee and the trustees have consequently very properly named this ward after the worthy donor. On behalf of Sir Dinshaw, I now, Sir, beg to offer this key to your Excellency, and request you to formally open this Ward.

His Excellency, on unlocking the entrance, addressing Mr. Steel, said: I have much pleasure, Mr. Steel, in opening this new and very excellent addition to your establishment. We have not yet given you a Cattle Diseases Act, though we have given you as an instalment a Glanders Act. An institution of this nature is, in my opinion, a most essential one in so large a city as this, where it may become necessary to isolate animals suffering from certain infectious diseases, such as foot and mouth and farcy, or suspected of suffering from them. I trust the public of Bombay will soon learn to realise its benefits; and a heavy responsibility will be incurred by those who refuse to send, or delay sending, suspected animals, to this structure, where, under your kind and enlightened treatment, infection may be stopped at the outset.

His Excellency then generally inspected the several college departments, with its dispensary and appliances, being apparently much interested in viewing a patent frictionless bullock yoke, patented by Mr. G. Walshe in 1888, which is intended to save neck gall in bullocks.

After a vote of thanks had been tendered to his Excellency he drove away amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

SENHOR J. J. D'AZAVEDO ENNES, the Chief Justice of Goa, has published a circular calling upon all members of the Geographical Society of Lisbon living in India, to send in their names and address, in order to enable him to consult them on an important subject. There is no doubt that the Chief Justice is acting under instructions from the Geographical Society in Lisbon, but as to what may be the important subject, there is much speculation.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

SIR HENRY MORLAND *vs.* JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Joseph Augustus Shepherd, of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, was charged with using language, defamatory of Sir Henry Morland, the Port Officer of Bombay, in a letter addressed to that officer, Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in opening the case, said that some time ago, a steamer belonging to Shepherd and Company having moved to the entrance of the Prince's Dock without a pilot on board, which was necessary under the Port Trust rules, the Harbour Master had her moved to another place. She was a steamer of over 200 tons register, and it was necessary that a pilot should have been on board of her. A fee of Rs. 15 was charged for moving her to another place. The master of the steamer was placed before the Magistrate, and he was fined Rs.50 for his offence in not having had a pilot on board. The Port Officer subsequently wrote to the master, demanding payment of the fee of Rs. 15, for moving the steamer to another place. Shepherd and Company wrote to say in reply that they were going to appeal to the High Court against the Magistrate's decision. On the 14th February last, the Port Officer wrote again, requiring payment of the fee of Rs. 15, and remarking that, if it was not paid, steps would be taken which would be inconvenient to him (the master) that is, that he would not get his port clearance order until the fee was paid, under Section 43 of Act 10 of 1889. In reply to that request, the Port Officer received a letter, couched in the most insulting and offensive words. They sent the Rs. 15, which the letter said, had been extorted from them "in a low, blackguard manner." That was not the first occasion of receiving such an offensive letter. Letters similiarly offensive had been received by the Port Officer from Shepherd and Company. The letter in question was returned to them. It was again returned by them to the Port Officer with the endorsement "Returned to the Port Officer, you had better frame it." The defendant had been given an opportunity to withdraw the letter, and to express his regret, but he had declined to do so. There could be no question, the learned counsel remarked, that the letter was both defamatory and insulting. It was in the handwriting of a clerk, and was signed by Mr. Shepherd. During the absence of Mr. Shepherd, similar letters had been addressed to the Port Office. The prosecution said that the letter amounted to a publication of defamatory language. They also charged the defendant with using insulting language, so as to bring the case under Section 504. The Port Officer was obliged to take notice of such letters; and in returning it, he merely acted upon a Government Resolution passed about three years ago in regard to another offensive letter received from Shepherd and Company. The learned counsel hoped that the result of this case would be to prevent a recurrence of such insulting letters being addressed to the Port Officer.

Mr. Macpherson said he did not wish to put his learned friend to any unnecessary inconvenience. His client admitted that the letter was sent.

The Magistrate: You have to prove everything in a criminal case.

Mr. Macpherson: I shall not cross-examine on this part of the case.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Wamanrao Damodhur Pitale, a book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., said the letter shown him was written in his handwriting, and it was signed by the defendant.

Witness wrote it from a draft given him by the defendant; and it was press-copied in the firm's letter-book. Witness did not know where the press-copy book was kept. It was not his business. The endorsement on the letter, "Better frame it," was in the defendant's handwriting. The signature was also in his handwriting.

Mr. Macpherson declined to cross-examine.

Sir Henry Morland, examined by Mr. Lang, said:—I am the Port Officer for the Port of Bombay, and reside in Marine Lines. It is part of my duty to collect the pilotage fees in this harbour; and the pilots of Bombay are under my immediate supervision. I remember towards the end of November last, receiving information about the removal of the Ponani, from her position in the Prince's Dock by a pilot. She is over 200 tons register; and a fee of Rs. 15 was payable by the steamer for pilotage. My assistant rendered this memo to Shepherd and Company for pilotage. It is dated 17th January, 1890, and signed by my assistant, Captain Bean. This memo. appears to be a reminder, Shepherd and Company replied to it by a letter of the 18th January, stating that they were going to file an appeal in the High Court. I do not know that an appeal has been filed. In the first place, I sent all the papers to the Port Trustees and asked them what steps they wished to be taken in the matter, and if they wished legal proceedings to be taken, that they should instruct their solicitors. The Trustees instructed me to consult their solicitors, who advised me that the amount should be recovered under Section 43 of the Indian Port Act 10 of 1889. On looking at the Act, I found that the master of the ship was the person to be addressed. I ordered a letter to be addressed to the master; and this letter of the 4th February was written. I did not give instructions as to the actual words of the letter. I directed a letter should be sent to the master, warning the master to pay, to the care of Shepherd and Company. I afterwards received this letter of the 8th February from Shepherd and Company. I instructed my head clerk to return this letter to Shepherd and Company, according to the instructions of Government in a Resolution, dated 16th February, 1886, relative to a letter of the same nature from Shepherd and Company. It stated that the lette should be returned, and that the Port Officer should refuse to receive such offensive communications in future. This latter was returned on the same day. The next morning this latter was brought to me with the endorsement "Returned. The Port Officer had better frame it." I consider this words "in a low blackguard manner" as insulting and offensive to me. I considered in my position of Port Officer that the words were injurious. I say that the allegation is totally untrue. I only acted under legal advice in the matter. I consider that the words "I had acted in a low, blackguard manner," used in an official document, would tend to lower me in the estimation of my clerks; and also of any body who heard or knew of the imputation unless redressed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson.—I am aware that, December last year, the owner of the Ponani was prosecuted for a breach of the Port Act. I believe the offence charged was moving a vessel of over 200 tons without a pilot on board. It was reported to me that a pilot had been sent to move her from the position she was into another position. It was reported to me that the Ponani was in a dangerous position. I remember that the allegation in the information laid by Mr. Thorburn was that the steamer was in a dangerous position. I read in the newspapers that the epithet "dangerous" was withdrawn by Mr. Thorburn. I had nothing to do with the withdrawing the word. The Rs. 15 were in respect of removing the Ponani. There was a claim made for pilotage in respect of a pilot who should have been on board. I cannot say the claim was sent to Shepherd and Company, I remember consulting the solicitors regarding it. That claim of Rs. 30 was abandoned by the Port Office on the advice of the solicitors. I am not aware that Shepherd and Company's contention also was that the Rs. 15 should be given up for moving the vessel as she was not in a dangerous position. I do infer from this letter that Shepherd and Company declined to pay the Rs. 15, because the word "dangerous" was withdrawn from the Police Court proceedings, and not because the position was not dangerous. The word was withdrawn, because it was not considered to be relevant. I saw it so stated in the newspapers. It did not occur to me that it would be reasonable and courteous to say, in answer to Shepherd and Company, that I would consult my solicitors about their refusal to pay the charge. I followed out my line of duty. I believe the Ponani left the harbour at least one day a week after the 26th November up to the 8th February last. It did not occur to me to tell Shepherd and Company, that I had consulted the Trustees and our solicitors. I had never before put the provisions of section 42 into force against any of Shepherd and Company's steamers. There are more departures of their steamers from this harbour than any other steamers. I cannot give you any idea of what Shepherd and Company pay my office a month. It did not occur to me that it was a summary and severe proceeding to arrest the ship. The master had had a warning and Shepherd and Company had been written to more than once. Shepherd and Company refused to send letters to the master of the Ponani on board the vessel. It did not occur to me to inquire whether the master of the Ponani knew English. I am under the impression that the masters of Shepherd and Company's vessels, although some of them are natives read and write English. I am not aware that the vessel was arrested an hour after the delivery of the letter. I am not aware that there was any arrest. It was reported to me that a "no demand" certificate was refused by my office under my previous instructions. I did not know that the Ponani was in port or was on the point of leaving, I was not aware until I received this letter that an application was in my office for a pilot to take the steamer out of the harbour on the morning of the 8th February. I do not think it would have been courteous, considerate, or necessary on my part to consider the points whether the captain could read my letter, and whether the vessel was on the point of leaving. I think Shepherd and Company had had sufficient notice.

Mr. Macpherson: You could have recovered the Rs. 15 in other ways instead of stopping the steamer? Could you not have recovered the money in the Small Cause Court?

Witness: I think this was the only way I could recover the money. I did not write a final letter to Shepherd and Company, because the Act stipulates the master. Shepherd and Company were written to twice. It did not occur to me to write them again. There is not a word in the second letter about arresting the ship. I did not write to Shepherd and Company after the 17th; I wrote to the master. I gave Shepherd and Company no warning. I think it was fair. I was animated with a desire to do my duty in the best way I could. Until some three or four years ago, I and Mr. Shepherd were on terms of acquaintance. Since an occasion about three or four years ago, I have avoided Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Macpherson: That is not an answer. He may have avoided you also. My question is, have you spoken to each other since then?

Witness: No, I have not spoken to him. Since the Government Resolution, I have not spoken to him.

Mr. Macpherson: And he has not spoken to you?

Witness: No.

Mr. Macpherson: He has avoided you since then?

Witness: I cannot say.

Mr. Macpherson: Do you remember an incident at the Yacht Club, when a scene occurred between you and Mr. Shepherd.

Witness: I remember on one evening after the Government Resolution I saw Lady Morland, then Mrs. Morland, on Mr. Shepherd's arm. I went and took her away. I cannot ever remember speaking to Mr. Shepherd since that occurrence.

Mr. Macpherson: Was it intentional or accidental?

Witness: It was intentional on my part. I remember Mr. Shepherd coming to my office one day on business. I was courteous to him. I offered him a chair, and he refused it. I think it must be intentional on his part not to speak to me.

Mr. Macpherson: Would you oblige me by placing yourself in Mr. Shepherd's position, and Mr. Shepherd in yours, would you not, then, have thought it harsh to be refused a certificate to clear the ship.

Witness: I would not have considered it harsh under the circumstances. I do not think that, if I had thought the treatment low and blackguard, I would have written, and said so. If I had thought so, I would not have written it. The laws of good manners would have prevented any one from writing that whatever he thought. I don't think it is a good, seamanlike, straightforward characteristic to say whatever you think to any man. I am particular in my own language, especially in official correspondence. I do not draw the line at official correspondence. I do not draw it anywhere. I am very careful not to hurt any body's feelings.

Mr. Macpherson: Do you remember the morning after the dinner to Sir Frank Forbes Adam? Did you call any gentleman a brute?

Witness: I did not. I did not use the words "a brute."

Mr. Macpherson: You know what I am alluding to?

Witness: Yes, I know who you are alluding to.

Mr. Macpherson: Will you say who the gentleman was?

Witness: (to the Magistrate) Is the question relevant?

Mr. Lang objected to the question as irrelevant. If Sir Henry called a man a blackguard, it was no reason that Mr. Shepherd should use objectionable language in correspondence.

His Worship ruled that the question was irrelevant.

Witness: I prefer to make a statement after these insinuations. After the dinner to Sir Frank Forbes Adam was over, a number of gentlemen, who had dined were sitting at the end of one of the tables. A gentleman, sitting opposite to me, suddenly and unexpectedly to myself, struck out towards me. The blow did not reach me.

The gentleman was immediately seized by another; and on being questioned, he said he could not say why he had struck out. He asked me if I had not made use of a certain expression, and I said "Certainly not." I don't remember what the alleged expression was. He did not give it out. If it is currently reported that I called him a brute, and twice a——brute, it is untrue. The Port Trustees are paying the costs of the prosecution.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—The Ponani had been moved without the permission of the Harbour Master to the entrance of the Dock Channel and by direction of the Harbour Master. She was moved from that position to another in the harbour. A fee of Rs. 15 was charged for moving her out of that position, the reason of my not speaking to Mr. Shepherd is the receipt of offensive letters from Shepherd and Company to me as Port Officer. One of those letters was the subject of the Government Resolution already referred to. I had no private quarrel whatever with Mr. Shepherd. I bear no ill-feeling whatever towards Mr. Shepherd. On the contrary, I have done all I could to assist Mr. Shepherd, and am still doing so. In this matter, with the exception of ordering the letter of warning to the master to be written, I have acted entirely on the instructions of the Port Trustees. My instructions were that Shepherd and Company should be told of this at once; and I did so. I had no reason to suppose that they would refuse to receive a letter addressed to one of their masters. The letter was enclosed in an official envelope. Shepherd and Company's steamers come in and go out within a few hours.

The Magistrate said to Mr. Macpherson that he must have heard what the witness's idea in the matter was. In sending the letter to the master to the care of Shepherd and Company, the witness said his idea was to let Shepherd and Company know of the warning. His Worship did not see any reason to doubt that Sir Henry Morland intended that the letter should be seen by Shepherd and Company. Mr. Macpherson had been making a great point of the want of warning to them; but the point was now cleared up.

Mr. F. Y. Smith, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was the solicitor to the Port Trustees, and he conducted the prosecution against the master of the Ponani. The word "dangerous" was withdrawn during the proceedings. The position of the ship was sworn to by Mr. Thorburn as "dangerous," both in his informtion and in his examination-in-chief in Court. Whilst he was being cross-examined by Mr. Russell in regard to the word "dangerous," the Magistrate suggested to witness that the word "dangerous," not being relevant to the subject-matter of the enquiry then pending, might be appropriately withdrawn, and in order to save the time of the Court, witness withdrew the word from that inquiry. That was the only reason for withdrawing the word. Mr. Shepherd was in Court all the time.

Mr. Macpherson declined to cross-examine

Mr. Lang said that was the case for the prosecution

Mr. Macpherson said he could not call Mr. Shepherd in a proceeding of this kind.

Mr. Shepherd left it to his counsel to say anything he thought proper on his behalf.

Mr. Macpherson was about to address the Court, when his Worship said it was time for him to consider whether he should frame any charge.

His Worship, after consideration of the papers framed a charge of defamation against Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Macpherson then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. His client, he said, was a gentleman who felt very strongly and who expressed himself strongly, when he felt it. His position was that some considerable time after the letter had been despatched, he felt that he had used language which was not quite polished, but at the same time he thought he had been very harshly used by Sir Henry, and that the master had, on his prosecution, been fined Rs. 50. As to the other demand of Rs. 15, Shepherd and Company felt, from the beginning to the end, that it ought not to have been pressed unless the vessel was in a position dangerous to the traffic of the port. The second charge was made for shifting the vessel, and Shepherd and Company felt that it ought not to have been made, and ought not to have been pressed against them. The learned counsel did not mean to say that the Port Officer was bound to exercise forbearance, but the letter was sent to the master behind the back of Shepherd and Company, and therefore it caused irritation in their minds, occasioning, as it did, serious inconvenience and loss to them. Mr. Macpherson would say in the most emphatic manner that the offensive words were not intended to apply to Sir Henry personally or to any other person, but were used to mark the defendant's sense of the annoyance and inconvenience caused by the letter in question. They had no wish to apply those words to Sir Henry if he did not take the action against them; but if he did, the defendant considered they were properly applied; and he was prepared to submit to the legal penalty for using the words. The learned counsel said Sir Henry should have informed Shepherd and Company that the matter had been before the Trustees and the solicitors; and that the money should be paid. Mr. Shepherd was suffering under the sense of a great harshness exercised towards him; and he thought it would be a poor compliment to Sir Henry, and an injustice to himself now to recede from those words which he had used under considerable irritation. He thought so, and he expressed it. it was a matter for regret that the letter was transcribed, by a clerk, because that was a publication. It was simply very much as if those words had been uttered face to face; and then it would have been no defamation. He (Mr. Macpherson) was not pleading for mercy in the slightest degree. He was simply there to explain the feelings which prompted his client to use them; and the feelings which now restrained him from receding from them.

His Worship said he would consider his decision, and give it the first thing this (Thursday) morning.

THE "BHOWNUGGER EXPOSURE GAZETTE."

ANOTHER INFORMATION FILED.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C. I. E., appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and laid the following information against one Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb, a law-agent, charging him with defamation. Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant in his information said:—I am a barrister-at-law and an advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. I am also judicial member of the Council and legal adviser of the State of Bhownuggur, and in Bombay the Durbar office of the Bhownugger State is under my supervision. On the 6th day of March instant I laid an information before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, wherein I charged one Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand, and one Babajee Ganpat Pinglay, with defaming me, in that they published and printed respectively a certain print called "The Bhownuggur Exposure Gazette," which was published in Bombay and at divers other places in three several parts. Annexed hereto and marked No. 1 is a copy in print of the said information, and for greater certainty I crave leave to refer to the proceedings in the matter of my complaint against the said Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand and Babajee Ganpat Pinglay. The said Babajee Ganpat Pinglay, upon his arrest, surrendered to the police, amongst other papers and documents, a certain manuscript, of which I have since had an inspection by permission of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and I say from the fact of my having, as hereinafter stated, received a letter from one Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb, that the said manuscript is in his handwriting, inasmuch as the said letters and manuscript clearly appear to have been written by the same person. The said manuscript appeared to me to be the original from which part No. 2 of the said print was printed by the said Babajee Ganpat Pinglay. I also had inspection at the same time of certain papers which purported to be rough proofs of the said part No. 2, with manuscript corrections in it in the same handwriting as that of the said first-mentioned manuscript and the said letters. The said manuscript and rough proofs are now in the custody of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. I annex hereto, marked Nos. 2 and 3, copies of the said letters, two in number, addressed to myself, and I submit that on comparison of the handwriting thereof with that of the said manuscript alterations in the said rough proofs, there can be no reasonable doubt the the same person wrote them all. The contents of the said letters show that the said Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb, when he wrote the same, was in communication with the said Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand and Babajee Gunpat Pinglay, in regard to intended libels on myself and others connected with the Bhownuggur State. I therefore charge the said Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb with defamation, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law. I am informed and believe that the said Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb has, since the institution of the said proceedings against the said Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand and Babajee Ganput Pinglay, left Bombay and gone to Poona, where he now is.

Private and confidential.—No. 2 copy.

Bombay, 26th Aug. 1889.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that I am a law agent by profession; and as such, people from Guzerat, Kattyawar, &c., come to me for getting their memorials also petitions, translations, and cases prepared and forwarded to authorities either in India or England. Two persons, hailing from Bhownugger, named Brahmachari Madhwanand and ChuggunSoonderjee (styling himself a vakil), came to me on the day before yesterday, and wanted me to write a long petition (draft where of the latter read to me in Guzeratee) for transmission to Lord Reay. The draft contained horrible things about the Maharajah Saheb of B., Mr. S., and about your good self. My principle being *not* to write anything against a co-religionist, I asked Rs. 200 for the petition, knowing well it would not be paid. So it occurred. He offered me a hundred, which I refused. But, as a favor, he begged of me to look over the draft of the contemplated petition, which he would get written somewhere, in order to see that no mistake remained in it. This he did, because, in order to worm out his secret intentions, I joined with him in speaking ill of yourself (which you, of course, do not deserve, and for which I ask your pardon). I assented, and they went away. They will return with the draft in a day or two, and then I shall know everything for certain, and inform you of all. From the conversation which they mutually held, I have come to know of what course they have resolved upon, and many things which you ought to know, as they seem to be your inveterate enemies. I shall inform you of everything in detail (even the *heads* of their *different complaints*), if you promise to *keep the matter to yourself*, and *make it worth my while to do so*. If you *offer* me anything *in reason*, I shall be *satisfied*, and inform you, not only *this time*, but *in future also*, whenever such things may happen. Please, therefore, write to me by *return post* without delay. I am sure you all would be benefited by coming to some *good terms* with me; but *no time is to be lost*.—I remain, dear Sir, yours most truly,

BYRAMJEE JAMSETJEE, Law-agent, Kalkadevy.

Emergent.

To Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, Esq., at Bhownugger.

Private and confidential. No. 3 copy.

Law Agency Office, Kalkadevy Road, Bombay October 3.

Dear Sir,—Some time ago, I sent you a letter regarding one Chuggunlal Soonderjee, offering to you certain services upon my part; but I regret that you did not answer me—perhaps believing that I had set some sort of trap. But you must have no misgivings in the matter. I am sure that he is not a good man, even from his own talk. I would rather serve a Parsee (my co-religionist and a prince like the Thakore Saheb of B. than such fellows. From my present communication, any misgivings if you still entertain respecting my honesty and good intentions, would, I am certain, vanish, and you would think it advisable to engage my services. I would give you, from time to time, such information as I would be able to collect from the man's talk, because he comes to me sometimes. For my services (if you want them), send me for the present Rs. 500 by a currency note. He has forwarded, his petition to Lord Reay, who has sent it on to the Political Agent. C. has got a letter from the latter. I will let you know hereafter its contents. For the present, one important piece of information I give you, and it is this—that C. is going to request both Lord Reay and the Political Agent *to arrest at once and without warning the Durbar's account books*, which he says will show plainly, the various sums received by yourself, Mr. Percival, and others, under one form or the other. It is for you to consider how important an information this is. I hear that for the present C. is to remain in Bombay, and send information to the Political Agent as required by him. Please let me hear from you in reply *soon*, if you think well of what I have proposed. Finally, I have to add that, not in this man's case only I know something, but, being a *public writer*, people from various states in Kattyawar come to me to have their petitions, appeals, &c., written. In all cases in the future, in which your State would be concerned, I will hasten to apprise you of anything that I may consider you ought to know as a well-wisher thereof, provided only my services are duly recompensed.—I remain, dear Sir, &c.

BYRAMJEE JAMSETJEE KHANSAHE, Low Agent.

To M. M. Bhownuggree, Esq., at Bhownugger.

The magistrate, on the application of Mr. Macpherson, ordered a summons to issue against the accused.

THE arrangements for Mr. Stanley's lecturing tour are, writes a London correspondent, on a lavish and colossal scale. The sums to be paid to the explorer are great beyond all precedent, and it is said that Mr. Stanley will net between £30,000 and £40,000 from the United Kingdom alone. If, as is probable, Mr. Stanley visits America and Australia, the profits will be enormous, and he will close his lecturing tour a very wealthy man.

THE *New York World* has created a great sensation in fashionable society there by its exposure of an ex-convict named Lippmann. This enterprising gentleman has, it would appear, for several months back ingratiated himself with the *elite* of Boston society, posing as Count Bubuf, a Russian nobleman of fortune. His distinguished presence and fascinating manners had almost succeeded in capturing a well-known heiress, the consent only of whose parents was required to bring about a marriage. Numerous persons have been swindled by the pseudo-count.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Friday next, the Budget will be out, and will authoritatively settle the question of *surplus* or *no surplus* for the coming year; so, I prefer to wait a couple of days, before making a confession of my error, of which I yet fail to be convinced. As you, however, refer twice to my forecast in your leading columns, I will permit myself a few brief remarks by way of reply to your criticism.

Taking Exchange to begin with, you observe the rate for next year will be "nearer 1*s.* 4-55*d.*" than 1*s.* 5 13-32*d.*, as I estimate, and the consequent improvement will be "nearer 25 lakhs than 133." You apparently take for the coming budget nearly the average rate of the financial year about to close. But, I submit, in dealing with a rising series, it is the ratio of progression, and the regularity, with which it is maintained—and not averages—that are the determining factors in the problem. We know that the rupee has been steadily rising from 1*s.* 4 3-32*d.* since July last, and has been well over 17*d.* for now close on three months, and that its upward tendency is becoming more and more pronounced day after day, and seems further confirmed and strengthened by the anticipated action of the U. S. Government in this matter of silver coinage. Mr. Secretary Windom's Silver Bill, which authorises the purchase by the Treasury of an aggregate amount of 54 million dollars worth of silver bullion for coinage per year, and the issue of treasury notes in payment,—when it passes into law as by general expectation it will early next month—will certainly do much to restore the position of silver in the money market, and may reasonably be expected, not only to maintain the present level of Exchange, but to improve it a good deal in the course of the coming year. The future of silver in undoubtedly a very uncertain future, and no two horoscopes, however carefully cast, will in all essentials agree. But, these present indications are so far encouraging, and allowing for the uncertainties of a future, which can at best be dimly discovered, I think, Sir David Barbour will be justified in counting on more than a crore as a net improvement in his coming Budget on account of Exchange alone.

Next, as regards Opium, I am happy to note, your estimate does not much differ from mine. Judging from the falling Calcutta prices of the current month, you put the possible increase at 30 lakhs net. But Calcutta quotations are notoriously subject to large fluctuations, and usually show a downward tendency in the closing quarter of the financial year. The falling prices of the last two weeks at Calcutta auction sales cannot, therefore, be well taken as a basis for a whole year's calculations. My larger estimate of 50 lakhs rests—(1) on the actual realizations of the past three years; and (2) on the assumption that the fears of a permanent check to our Opium receipts from the working of the Chefoo Convention, once entertained, are now past. The figures for the last three years for Bengal sales are:—

(Actuals.)

1887-8 ...Rx. 6,038,000
1888-9 ... „ 6,384,000 against the Budget estimate of Rx. 5,939,000
1889-90... „ 6,473,000 „ „ „ Rx. 6,099,000
[*vide* latest Opium Revenue Return.]

Thus, in 1888-89, the net improvement on the Budget Estimate was 44½ lakhs. This year, it is about 37½ lakhs; and the net improvement on the actuals of 1887 88 is 44½ lakhs in two years. I am not, therefore, I submit, very wrong in suggesting about 12½ lakhs as a possible improvement in the coming Budget under this head of revenue, giving a total increase of 50 lakhs on the Budget Estimate of the year about to close.

But, besides Exchange and Opium, Burma—both Upper and Lower—Customs, Railways, and even Salt are all more or less better than the estimate, and furnish so many items in the coming Surplus on the Revenue side of the account. On the Expenditure side, you apprehend that the cost of the re-arming of the British troops will be yet about 80 lakhs, and will be all thrown on the coming Budget. Possibly, it may; but in that case, it can well be met by reductions, in the annual grants for Military Defence Works, and need be no additional charge for the coming year.

Altogether, the financial outlook seems to me to be much more hopeful than you anticipate, and if, notwithstanding, Sir D. Barbour presents only a "fairly-balanced" Budget next Friday, it will be grievous disappointment to this country, and his own hope, expressed last year, of effecting some alleviation of this country's present business after the heavy and enormous sacrifices of the last decade, this year, may indefinitely remain only a hope.

Supposing there is a sufficiently large surplus this year, about which, however, you are not very sanguine, you suggest in your yesterday's issue that Sir D. Barbour should consider the advisability of re-constructing the Famine Insurance Fund, which has been in a state of suspended animation for so many years past. But, I fear, the chequered history of that unlucky "Fund," with its "sacred pledges," solemnly given and as solemnly broken, gives no encouragement to your suggestion. The Fund has now existed for the past twelve years, and the following figures taken from a recent memo on the subject will show how it has been applied:—

FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

Year.	Amount spent on Famine Relief and Insurance. Rx.	
1878-79	...	Rx. 138,000 spent in 3 years by the Lytton Govt. on Famine Relief and Insurance.
1879-80	104,000	
1880-81	34,000	
1881-82	1,567,000	Rx. 7,661,000, so spent by the Ripon Govt. in 5 years, or at the rate of over 1½ crores.
1882-83	1,495,000	
1883-84	1,522,000	
1884-85	1,548,000	
1885-86	1,529,000	
1886-87	460,000	Rx. 2,115,000 spent on this account in the last 4 years, or at the rate of about ½ crore.
1887-88	376,000	
1888-89 (revised estimate)	568,000	
1889-90 (budget)...	711,000	

Thus, in 5 years out of 12 alone, this Fund has been properly applied to its legitimate purposes; in the remaining 7, the aggregate amount spent on Famine Relief and Insurance has been only 2½ crores, the "Fund" having brought into the Treasury 10½ crores, *i. e.*, less than one-fourth. But, further, how is this Famine Insurance Fund, which you proposed to reconstitute, officially treated? We have been told over and over again that such a "Fund" as a separate fund specifically assigned for a specific object, does not in actual fact exist, and that what is known and described as such is only a *grant* from current surplus revenues for a very desirable purpose, which Government will give from year to year *provided there is a surplus*. Sir A. Colvin puts this official view very clearly in his Budget Statement for 1887-88, para 72:—"The scheme (*i. e.* Famine Insurance Scheme Series) aims at present (apart from the question of funds devoted to Irrigation, with which we do not propose to interfere) at providing from surplus revenues £500,000 annually for the construction of what are known as famine railways, and a further annual sum of £750,000 in reduction of the total sum, which under existing arrangements, we annually borrow for the completion of our famine railways. *The scheme is therefore based on the assumption that we have a surplus.* But a surplus cannot be used unless it exists" (the italics are mine). Sir J. Gorst in his Budget speech in the House of Commons in August last, emphasised the same view, saying "ever since I have had the honour of filling the position of Under-Secretary for India, I have struggled to explain to the House what the Famine Insurance Fund is, and adding in a plaintive tone but apparently with but little effect." The significance of these official explanations as to the nature of this fund becomes clear when it is borne in mind that the normal condition of our finances is one of *deficit—not of surplus*. Our *surplus* years are but few and far between, and it is only in such years that the fund can exist; in *deficit* years, it of course disappears. To re-construct a fund of this sort, therefore, as you suggest when now there is the prospect of a surplus, would be virtually equivalent, I submit, to maintaining a surplus at the free disposal of the Executive Government, to be used by them, at their sweet will and pleasure, in a manner, and for objects with which the country is well familiar.

From another point of view also, the policy of your suggestion as to the reconstruction of this fund appears to me to be open to question. The fund is now either unn

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Syed Hussein Belgrami, Director of Public Instruction for the Nizam's Dominion, has written the following remarks upon Sir Lepel Griffin's recent strictures on the Native States:—

The picture which Sir Lepel Griffin has presented to us in his lecture on Native States, is likely to convey a false impression. The outlines are perhaps fairly correct, but the details have been filled in without due regard to accuracy. On the whole, I think the essay will do more harm than good; it will certainly not add to Sir Lepel's reputation as a reliable writer on Indian political questions.

I cannot quite follow Sir Lepel Griffin when he speaks of other Native States, but with regard to the State of Hyderabad, in which I have served for seventeen years, I will endeavour to show how and where Sir Lepel overshoots the mark. I must, however, observe, with due deference to a man of Sir Lepel's ability and experience, that it is in questionable taste to be constantly reminding Native Princes that they are creatures of yesterday, and that they hold their principalities at the will and pleasure of the Paramount Power. No Native Prince ever dreams of disputing this last statement, and at the worst, as Sir Lepel himself admits, there is nothing to fear. Sir Lepel Griffin never said a truer word, however, than when he stated that "the only danger to the permanence of British rule in India is the foolish and cowardly tolerance of treason"—treason which lurks not in the hearts and homes of Native Princes and their advisers, but in the bosoms of political aspirants much nearer homes.

Sir Lepel's remarks regarding Europeans in Native States are not less sweeping than they are unjust. There is no difference between Hyderabad and other Native States with regard to their employment. His Highness is bound by treaty, equally with other Indian potentates, not to employ Europeans without the permission of the Paramount Power. The great Sir Salar Jung, to whom this State owes much of its present prosperity, was, it is true, very partial to their employment, but he never employed one whose services were not secured in strict accordance with treaty obligations. And they served his government faithfully and well. It is evidently not to them that Sir Lepel Griffin intends his remarks to be understood to apply, though his language is, unfortunately, too vague not to be liable to grievous misinterpretation. The European servants of the State, at this moment as distinguished from any adventurers whom Sir Lepel may have had in his mind, are as honorable and honored a body of men as any in India. They are trusted by the present Minister as highly as they were by his predecessors in office. Native adventurers like Abdul Huq, favoured by circumstances too well known to those who have been behind the scenes to need repetition here, have plundered the State much more than any foreigners. And it may be mentioned in passing that Abdul Huq was not a Minister as Sir Lepel Griffin supposes, and that he did not owe his ascendency either to Sir Salar Jung, or his successors, because they understood him well. He made dupes only of those to whom certain types of native character are a sealed book, and to them alone was he indebted for fortune and power. It may be truly said of him that he turned the weaknesses of his friends into hard cash Their noblest impulses were only translateable in his mind in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. For him they had no other meaning. People who understand Abdul Huq, and are familiar with the internal political history of Hyderabad during the last ten years, will smile at Sir Lepel's insinuation that some one nearer his Highness shared his plunder, an insinuation as vague as it is ungenerous, and as ungenerous as it is unjust.

I am surprised that a man of Sir Lepel Griffin's experience and intelligence should hazard the assertion that Native Princes have "no hold on the country." Although I have not lived in other Native States, as a native of India I know enough to give me reason to believe, that even the worst among them are popular in their way, and that their evil deeds are laid by their lieges at the door of evil advisers where they often rightly belong. No country could very well be worse governed than was Oudh before annexation, and yet there can be no doubt that the annexation of Oudh was one of the principal causes of the mutiny of 1857. After all, what is more natural than that people should love their own countrymen, their own kith and kind? The feeling of antagonism between Hindus and Mahomedans of which Sir Lepel makes so much is scarcely as pronounced as Sir Lepel would have us believe, except where the veneer of English education has been laid over the bare deal-board of *canaillerie*, and all ideas of personal loyalty and reverence have been polished away. Save that the balance of power leans to the side of the Mahomedans on the whole, the fact of his Highness being a Mahomedan makes little real difference to the people of these dominions. And it must not be forgotten that not very long ago a Hindu held the highest power in the State, and ruled the country in the most absolute manner for more than a quarter of a century. The fact is that men in whom the faculty of imagination is not developed, learn nothing of a foreign people even if they spend their lives in dealing with them. To appreciate the good points of an alien people it is not enough to be masterful and clever, one must be capable of taking a humourist's view of their faults, and be gifted with a wide power of sympathy. It is a question of temperament.

With regard to misgovernment in Native States, I venture to offer the following considerations:—

While admitting that native methods of administration are faulty, and the officials they employ not very efficient as a rule, I deny that Native States are misgoverned. If there were actual misgovernment in any State, the fact would not remain long a secret in the present day of free speech and free writing. Individual cases of oppression sometimes occur, as indeed where do they not? but it is seldom that an instance of undoubted "zulm," if overlooked or disregarded by the central native authority, escapes the watchful eye of the British Resident. Residency influence in Native States on the whole makes for good, and keeps evil doers in check. More it cannot do without overriding treaty rights. But where a case of undoubted misgovernment is made out, the Supreme Government does not fear to apply drastic measures, as in the case of the late Mulhar Rao of Baroda, or recently at Cashmere. Even thus, the remedy is heroic, and has to be applied with caution. The risk of creating a feeling of alarm and unrest has to be considered, and the statesmen ruling the destinies of an Empire so vast, have to exercise extreme caution and circumspection in pursuing such a policy, although from the point of view of abstract morality it may, in some cases and under certain circumstances, be the only right course to adopt.

But native States are blessed with a natural prophylactic against misgovernment which tends to keep it within bounds. I mean emigration. A sure test of the extent to which a State is misgoverned is to be found in the flow of emigration to contiguous British territory. Time was when his Highness' subjects found their way annually, and in large numbers, to villages in Khandesh and other adjoining British Provinces. Since the establishment of a regular Government in these territories under Sir Salar Jung, emigration has almost ceased, except in some of the outlying northern districts, while there is a counter-balancing-in-flow of population towards the newly opened territories in the east. The march of population, the extension of the area under cultivation, the suppression of organised crime, the progress of education and the rise of trade and commerce, during the last thirty years have been phenomenal, and the revenue of the country has increased more than four-fold. It is outside the scope of this article to enter into details, but I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a paragraph from the pen of Mr. Saunders, sometime British Resident at Hyderabad:—"It is hardly too much to say that the Hyderabad with which I first became acquainted in 1860 was to the Hyderabad which was described, for example, in the despatches of my predecessor in 1820, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, as the England of the present day is to the England of the Stuarts, a result essentially due as Government is aware to the beneficent administration and sound policy of the present Minister. Not only was the Public Treasury full, but the annual income of the State exceeded the annual expenditure by about eight lakhs of rupees, and the credit of the State stood proportionately high." And it is hardly too much to say that the Hyderabad of to-day is to the Hyderabad of 1860, what the England of the Queen-Empress is to England of the first ruler of her illustrious house. There has been no lapse or intermission of progress. Surely Sir Lepel Griffin cannot infer misgovernment from these premises. As for the "tortured and overtaxed peasant," I do not believe in his normal existence any where, least of all in his Highness the Nizam's fair dominions, and his Highness' Hindu subjects are certainly not tyrannized over or oppressed. But it is not so essential to the validity of my argument to show that no pleasant is ever tortured as it is to show that if any case of torture or rack-renting ever comes to light, the whole machinery of Government is set in motion not only to redress the individual wrong, but to render the recurrence of it impossible in the future, and this is emphatically the case under his Highness the Nizam.

It is also worthy of notice in this connection that there are certain constitutional elements in Native States which tend to limit the exercise of arbitrary power in the Chief and his advisers. One of them is found in Hyderabad in the existence of a powerful body of hereditary nobles round the *masnad* of his Highness, some of whom are descended from the doughty warriors who accompanied the great Asaf Jah, and helped him in the establishment of his power in the Deccan. Among the Jharija and other Rajput Chiefs, the Bhaiad or tribal brotherhood holds a similar position. There is no written constitution, and the check exercised varies very much in efficacy according to the temperament of the Chief and the character of the nobles, but the check is nevertheless as real as if it was part of the written law of the country. A noble of commanding ability, such as the great Amir-e-Kabir earlier in the present century, is a tower of strength in himself, and his advice in matters of state carries a weight not lightly disregarded. As a body, these hereditary nobles help to form the public opinion of the court, and its *entourage*, and set up a standard of right and wrong, and of expediency and inexpediency, in the conduct of affairs, to which the rulers of the State have been accustomed more or less to defer.

Another element is to be found in the existence of an organised body of officials who are virtually masters of the position as far as the actual administration of the country is concerned. It cannot be denied that they are a growing power in the State, and that they already exercise an appreciable influence on the conduct of Government, and to some extent help to shape the policy of his Highness and his advisers in matters of administration.

Last, not least, is the voice of public opinion as represented by the Press. No one who has lived in a Native State can fail to recognise its increasing importance. There can be no doubt also that the influence it exercises is a wholesome one, and on the side of order and progress. The power of the Press is all the more effective, because in the exercise of its functions, it is not circumscribed by the treaty obligations which limit the interference of the Resident, or by motives of fear or favour which may be supposed to influence the advice of the nobles. Its arm can reach the Native State from British soil, where the freedom of public criticism cannot be stifled by the abuse of arbitrary power.

The fact is that misgovernment in Sir Lepel Griffin's sense of the term is a thing of the pass. Native States have made rapid strides within the last twelve or fifteen years, thanks to British example, and also to a rise in the level of general intelligence and education in the country.

Nor is there more than a modicum of truth in Sir Lepel Griffin's sweeping condemnation of native officials There was a time when corruption was the normal condition of official life. Now, however, Native States both employ and appreciate able and honest officials. It is unfortunately true that the discipline which keeps officials honest is still somewhat lax. But, as far as Hyderabad is concerned, the rise in the status of the service since Sir Salar Jung's reforms, has rendered it possible for honest and clean-handed men to serve, and there are therefore many such in the service. We must not forget that the British service was far from pure within the memory of men still living, and that corruption has not been quite stamped out yet. Purity of conduct in official relations is as much a matter of administrative discipline, as it is the result and outcome of a high level of public intelligence and morality; for a Government, be it observed, cannot rise higher in efficiency and purity than the average level of general intelligence and morality in the country.

It must, however, be remembered in this connection that the school in which Sir Lepel Griffin and some of his contemporaries who think with him were brought up, is passing away, and a new era is dawning on Native States which promises to offer them an honorable career in the service of their country. The idea of an Imperial Federation in India is steadily gaining ground, an idea in the inception of which his Highness the Nizam and his Ministers have helped not a little. Native Princes have hitherto been in the condition of boys who have been brought up under a system of constant *espionage* and suspicion, and have in consequence developed a guilty self-consciousness fatal to frankness and independence of character. Once this incubus is removed, and a career in the service of the Empire opened to them, they will, I have no doubt, moult the feathers in which Sir Lepel Griffin has been accustomed to see them, and come out in fresher and more agreeable plumage. Half the evils in Native States are due at once to an unwise interference, and an unwise neglect;—a harassing interference, in petty affairs, and a sinful want of insistence in matters of real moment. The new departure in the foreign policy of the Government of India which seems to be in course of development, tends towards rectifying this survival from an obsolete *regime*, and replacing it by a policy more consonant with existing requirements. I venture to assert that there is more loyalty and sterling service to be got out of properly treated Native States than from British subjects, indulged in dreams of political liberty, which are destined never to be realized.

Sir Lepel Griffin winds up his diatribe against Native States with these sombre periods:—

"But those who, like myself, have had for years to direct and control Native Courts, are wont to look beyond the idle ceremonial and the glitter and the show, to the dungeons where innocent men are rotting for years without a trial, to peasants tortured to extort impossible rents, to high officials in notorious league with bandits, and to corruption on every judgment-seat. You must not be surprised if our sympathies are with the people rather than with the princes. Our first duty has not been to say soft things to the Chiefs, and write rose-coloured reports to the Government of India, or shut our eyes to the misery that surrounds us. Our chief duty has been to stand between the tyrant and his victim, and to let the oppressed go free; and I trust that a day may come when the British Government of India will recognise, more fully than it does at present, that it has a duty as direct and imperative to the poor and weak and oppressed in Native States as to the people of its own territory, protecting them from injustice and wrong, and punishing tyrants by the deprivation of powers which they have systematically and mercilessly abused."

It is not for me to say whether or not Sir Lepel Griffin is correct in his conception of the duties of a Political officer of the Indian Government, but of one thing I am perfectly certain, and I think my statement will be borne out by many members of the service, namely that a Political officer who spends his official career in attempting to "direct and control" the Native Courts to which he is accredited, cannot possibly command their friendship and confidence. I confess my experience of political officers has been quite the other way. Though always glad and willing to help and advise the Native Prince and his Ministers I have, or I think I have, always found them anxious to avoid even the appearance of "directing or controlling" them. Perhaps Sir Lepel Griffin is only a little inexact in his choice of words, and does not really mean what they imply. At any rate, if his account of himself is even moderately free from rhetorical exaggeration, his lines must have fallen on unfortunate places. The duties of the Resident at Hyderabad are, I am sure, of a much more pleasant nature. He has his trials of temper no doubt, but they do not seem to end in bitterness of spirit, for he is never known to indulge in a cynical contempt of the Prince, or a sweeping condemnation of his court and his officials. His relations with both prince and people are always cordial and friendly and his life among them, judging from appearances, is as pleasant and useful as that of any other English official in India.

A word as regards the private life of Native Princes before I conclude this brief review. In this respect Sir Lepel Griffin has the advantage of his Indian critics, inasmuch as a native writer of position would very likely be withheld by considerations of delicacy from instituting comparisons. Otherwise, no doubt, if so inclined, he might cite instances going far to show that some of our Native Chiefs are not singular in their love of pleasure. There is also the obvious contention that a man's private affairs are nobody's business but his own. But apart from these objections, Sir Lepel Griffin's description does not apply to Hyderabad. Here the principle of ministerial responsibility (in a modified form) is so firmly established that the character of the Prince does not affect the administration. The entire responsibility rests with the Government, and if the Nizam ever does interfere in any especial case, the matter is supposed to be one of private arrangement between him and his Prime Minister, and the outside world is supposed to know nothing of it. This principle forms such an essential element in the constitution of the state, and is so well recognised both by the Supreme Government and by the people, that on the death of Mir Alum in December 1808, the Governor-General-in-Council thought it necessary to insist on the appointment of a successor, although the Nizam, Sikander Jah, had expressed his determination of carrying on the administration in person.

His son Nasir-ud-Dowlah, assisted by Seraj-ul-Mulk and Ram Bakhsh, administered the country during the years that intervened between Chundoo Lal's resignation in September 1843, and the appointment of Seraj-ul-Mulk in 1846, a most critical period in the history of this State when events were preparing for the alienation of Berar. Had Nasir-ud-Dowlah been given to the company of fiddlers and dancing women, the Government of the day would have collapsed before six months were well over. Pressed, however, by the Resident, the Prince found like his father before him that it was impossible to proceed long without the assistance of a Dewan.

But to come to contemporary events, his Highness, the present Nizam, was obliged on the resignation of the late Sir Salar Jung to act as his own Dewan until the return of his successor-elect from Europe. How much of his time his Highness devoted to public affairs, what vigour and intelligence he brought to bear on their disposal, how rapidly arrears were cleared away, and current work despatched during these months, is matter of public notoriety. I need not point out that the facts here cited lead to conclusions very different from those which form the burden of Sir Lepel Griffin's brilliant lecture at the Colonial Institute. But, however one-sided Sir Lepel Griffin's strictures may be, I venture to think they will prove of service to Native Princes. They will turn public attention in England towards the modest efforts many of them are making in the direction of assimulating their mode of Government with the methods obtaining in the British Provinces, with which their territories are surrounded and if my feeble contribution to the literature of the subject is of any service in showing that there is a reverse side to the picture which Sir Lepel Griffin has put before the British public in such vivid colours, I shall consider myself amply rewarded.

MR. "ABINGTON" BAIRD'S DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, London, on Thursday, the 29th ult., before Sir James Hannen (president) and a common jury, the case of Darbishire v. Darbishire and Baird came on for hearing. The petition was that of Mr. Francis G. Darbishire for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the alleged misconduct of his wife, known as Miss Agnes Hewitt, the actress, with the co-respondent, Mr George Alexander Baird, better known as Mr. Abington, a gentleman horse rider, against whom a claim was made for damages. Answers were filed denying the charges and counter allegations were made. Mr. Willis, Q. C., and Mr. Middleton appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Barnard was for the respondent; and Sir C. Russell, Q. C., Mr Inderwick, Q. C., and Mr. Germaine were for the co-respondent. Mr. Willis, Q. C., in opening the petitioner's case, said the petitioner, Mr Darbishire, was a young man of 28 years of age. He was formerly in business at Manchester and in London. That business not proving profitable, he retired from it, and in 1884 he found employment on the stage and became an actor, taking part in many pieces. In 1886 he became acquainted with his wife, Mrs. Darbishires, whose maiden name (which she preserved as an actress on the stage) was Agness Hewitt. Petitioner was introduced to her at the house of a gentleman named Southern, where she was living as Mrs. Southern, and had had a child. Mr. Southern died in April 1887, and Miss Agnes Hewitt, in May, took the Olympic Theatre. He married her in November 1887. The speculation at the Olympic Theatre proved a failure, and Mrs. Darbishire became a bankrupt, and Mr. Darbishre himself was obliged to file a petition. In 1889 they went a tour with a company in the provinces. In March of that year they were at Liverpool, where there was a performance for a fort-night. The acquaintance with the co-respondent was made by attending races. The co-respondent was an accomplished jockey, riding in various races. Petitioner one night saw him in a box at the theatre speaking to his wife, but he had no suspicion of any intimacy subsisting between them. On the 30th March the company went to Leicester, and on a Sunday his wife came to London to stay until the Monday, and later on petitioner came up with reference to the bankruptcy proceedings. He returned to Leicester, but she did not return until the Friday. The company next went to Bradford, and the respondent complaining that she was unwell and unable to continue performing, returned to London. On the 22nd April the petitioner found letters in his wife's dressing-case in the hand writing of Mr. Baird. One was addressed from the Adelphi Hotel to "Dear Miss Hewitt," asking her if she would like to have supper there with him. Another informed her that he should be at the hotel until a certain date. Petitioner spoke to his wife about it, and said there had been something wrong. She then confessed to him that she had misconducted herself with the co-respondent in London and at Newmarket. There was a countercharge made that petitioner had been guilty of misconduct. Sir C. Russell—We do not propose to give any evidence in support of the charge. Mr. Willis said there was not the slightest ground for the charge that was made. There was also a charge of collusion, for which the petitioner said there was no ground. Counsel concluded by contending the case was one for substantial damages. Evidence having been given in support of the petition, Sir C. Russell, for the co-respondent, did not deny the misconduct and said that the charges of collusion and misconduct against the petitioner were withdrawn. He then proceeded to address himself to the question of damages, submitting that the letters and facts in the case only showed a vulgar *liaison* and nothing else. Mr. Baird, the co-respondent, said he met the respondent at Liverpool. She wrote to him there, and he admitted having gone to London and Newmarket with her. He first knew that she was a married woman when she went to Leicester. He heard it at a restaurant in the Strand. He gave orders for his housekeeper not to admit her to his house after that. In the course of the few days he was with her he had given her money. He gave her a cheque for £50. He did not know that the respondent was married until he was told so on the occasion referred to. He had, after she had been forbidden his house, received a letter from her solicitor speaking of his "extraordinary behaviour," and asking him to give the solicitor an appointment. Cross-examined by Mr. Willis, petitioner said he first made the acquaintance of Agnes Hewitt at a ball three or four years ago. She wrote to him first at Liverpool. He knew she had been performing at the theatre in London under the name of Agnes Hewitt. Q.—You know that persons who are married appear under their maiden names at the theatres? A.—I know nothing about that. (Laughter.) The President—Let there be silent, or I will clear the Court. We will have no murmurs of amusement in cases of this description. Cross-examined—Petitioner believed the £50 was for a dress. He had given her no more money. He had not spoken to her since it came to his knowledge that she was married. He had made no promise to her of money to give up the touring expedition. She probably demanded money from him to enable her to open a theatre. Re-examined—He first met her at a theatrical ball, where she was introduced as Miss Agnes Hewitt. Mr. Inderwick, addressing the Court, for the co-respondent, said the respondent was a person who would not object to the advances of any man who made it worth her while. Mr. Willis, in reply, said until Mrs. Darbishire met Mr Baird she was a happy married woman, and living on affectionate terms with her husband. He claimed exemplary damages. The Judge, in summing up, explained the law affecting the case, and said the duty of the jury was not to punish but to give compensation only if they thought it was a case in which there ought to be damages. The jury found for the petitioner on all the issues, and assessed the damages at £500. A decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage was granted. An application was made for the petitioner's costs, but the judge said they would follow the event. He granted the wife's costs.

The Academical Association of Lisbon has been dissolved for interfering in politics, against the express rule of the Association.

It has lately been decided to discontinue the granting of tickets-of-leave in the Punjab jails, as the system is in force in no other province, and the Supreme Government lays much stress on uniformity of jail management throughout India. Nevertheless, observes an up-country contemporary, the system seems to have worked well. The figures for the last year show that thirty-two prisoners were conditionally released, and that none of them failed to comply with the conditions under which they were set at liberty. Fifty-two more were advanced one stage towards getting their liberty, and none of these had to be put back. In one jail of the Punjab, the Public Works Jail at Chenawan, paid convict officials are employed in place of free warders, and the conduct of these men is said to bear favourable comparison with that of the lowest class of free warders. For one thing, they only allowed one prisoner to escape in the whole year, and this although the prisoners there are employed on extra-mural labour.

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SPORTING NOTES.

Lord Royston would be all the better for a few lessons in the art of riding, thinks a sporting correspondent. Timbuctoo seemed to have the victory safe at a recent meeting two hurdles from home when he took up the running, but his pilot was all abroad when he had to finish on the flat, for instead of riding with his hands he had recourse to his whip—a most fatal fault in the art of riding—and Cambalu, heading him, won by a length.

A well-known rowing authority thinks Cambridge one of the worst eights ever seen training together for an important event, the men in the fore part of the boat especially being very faulty. They have little knowledge of watermanship, are very short, while their time is execrable. On the other hand, with the exception of stroke, who look weak, they are a rare strong, healthy-looking lot of young fellows just the sort of material out of which good oarsmen are formed.

It is very satisfactory to Yorkshire sportsmen to see Mr. Christie with so smart a horse as Mosquito in hand, and that gentleman must be the more pleased with Mosquito's successes, inasmuch as the clever nag is a son of his old favourite, Midnight, who carried the striped jacket with credit in the county of broad acres some ten years ago. Mosquito is a thoroughbred, his sire being Martyrdom (by St. Alban's,) who ran second to Pero Gomez for the St. Leger, whilst his dam the above-mentioned stout old mare, Midnight, was got by Valentine, (a son of Poynton, one of the Tupgill champions) out of Rose by Prime Minister.

The Newmarket touts will soon give us the usual budget of contradictory opinions about Modele. Unless the colt should please the critics when he is looked over within the next few days more than foreigners usually do, he is not likely to retain his position at the head of the quotations. Upon his dam's side of the pedigree Modele is quite English, as Modest Martha was bred by the late Mr. Etches, of Derby, in 1877, and was a daughter of Holy Friar and Mangosteen, by Knight of Kars.

Mistress of the Robes, the dam of Dulwich, is a mare who lingered long on the Turf, and must have cost her owners a lot of money, for she was kept in training till she was eight, and for the last three years of her turf existence, (the last two as a chaser), she never won a race. Dulwich was entered in a dozen stakes last year, but, like Master Astley, never saw a racecourse. The colt has not been tried yet, so backers had better leave him alone. It is not likely he is another Saraband.

"I hope" writes Captain Coe "the National Hunt Committee will quickly disqualify Vengeance, notwithstanding the decision of the two stewards." The new rule distinctly says:—"Whenever the name of a horse which has run at any recognised meeting in any country is changed, his old name, as well as his new name and descripton, must be given in every entry until the change has been published in the book 'Calendar of Steeplechases Past.'" Anybody can see that the framers of the new rule would not have purposely carried "and description," if they had not intended this to be given.

Dulwich is again supported for the Derby. The most contradictory statements are current about this horse, and according to some authorities he is known to possess a 10 to 1 chance. But he has not yet been tried, so these silly stories must not be believed. For the Grand National Sanctuary made a movement in advance, and the Danebury people certainly fancy him. But if any one should know all about the horse that man is Mr. C. J. Cunningham, and as the part owner of 'Why Not' places his confidence in the Spigot Lodge champion we need fear little danger from Olding's representative.

The best business in the Lincolnshire market was Modele, in whose favor a commission was executed at hundreds to six. In all probability this money came from the Boulogne or Paris agents, who have laid shorter prices against Baron de Rotschild's colt at home, and send over here to cover part of their responsibilities. Modele is trained in France, and the support awarded to him in that country points to the fact that he is a probable starter for the event under notice as secrets of the kind are more apt to leak out there than is the case on this side of the Channel.

An instance of the utter disregard for the value of money entertained by Mr. Benzon is given by Mr. John Corlett. A gentleman who on one occasion settled Benzon's account told him that he could not think of charging him anything for such a trivial service, on which Benzon, struck by this splendid act of generosity, went straight away and bought a black pearl scarf pin, for which he gave £500, which he presented to him.

Mr. Lowther looks like being re-appointed steward of the Jockey Club after the end of every third year, precisely as it was customary to re-elect Admiral Rous. It is a common mistake to suppose that Admiral Rous was the president of the Jockey Club, or that he invariably presided over its deliberations. The office of steward runs for three years. There are three stewards, and one retires annually. On Admiral Rous completing his third year, and being re-elected, he became junior steward, and did not take the chair again until the third year, when he became senior steward.

Chicago, the Australian horse going to England is accompanied by his owner, Mr. M'Evoy, and by a Mr. R. S. Wakley, of Melbourne, the judge of the Victoria Racing Club. He is a leading mining broker, this being the profession of Mr. W. T. Jones, the owner of Bravo, the last Melbourne Cup winner, who is now in England. Mr. Wakley is a native of Devonshire, and he takes with him an Australian-bred hunter, which he will use next hunting season. Another well-known turfite, Mr. Donald S. Wallace, is also visiting England. He is the owner of the Antipodean crack, Carline, and of Mentor, the latter horse being the winner of the Melbourne Cup the year before last.

More Australian bookmakers, in addition to the owners, are about to pay a visit home. Mr. Alfred Joseph, the leader of the Victorian ring in Mr. Joe Thompson's absence, sailed recently, and he intends, says the *Hawk*, to remain in England 12 months. In addition, two well-known pigeon shots in Mr. W. Sayer and Mr. L. Clarke are coming over. Mr. Clarke is about 25 years of age, and is a nephew of Sir William John Clarke, Victoria's only baronet. He took to pigeon-shooting while at school, and is, perhaps, the deadliest man at the game in the colony.

The new Hurst Park Club are doing everything in a most swagger way. There seems to be unlimited money behind the scheme, and a party of pressmen who went down to view the course and club-house found everything in a most forward state. At an expenditure of some thousands the course has been made beautifully level, with the exception of a slight rise near the finish, while such a grand six furlong straight is not to be seen even at Newmarket.

The stands command a famous view of every stride of the race, and I am glad to observe that the half-crown public have been well looked after in the matter of accommodation as well as the swells. Up to the end of the present year seven steeplechase meetings have been arranged, including one in July—a decided novelty. Nine meetings for pony and galloway racing, two horse shows, some good cricket matches, including a visit from the Australians in September, a big lawn-tennis tournament, and football each week during October and November, are included in the other arrangements, while special facilities are being provided for boating. Already some thousands of members have been enrolled.

It now only remains for the club to be liberal in the shape of prizes to ensure good entries for the race meetings. Competition in the Metropolitan district is now very keen, but there is plenty of room for Hurst Park if properly managed.

Aintree and the Grand National are to be things of the past, so far as seeing goes, to many of those who have for years been accustomed to view the big race, and spend a pleasant holiday on the Sefton estate, and in future the modest shilling or the more pretentious half-crown will have to be forthcoming from the pockets of such of our sporting buccolics as want to have a view. The meaning of all this is that a high ring fence is rapidly being erected, which will encircle the entire course, and even the canal and railway banks will not afford to the curious a fair view. The stands are being patched up, and altogether great alterations are taking place at Aintree.

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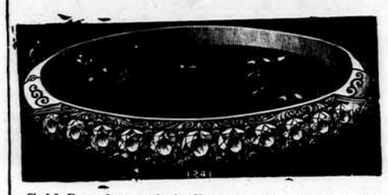
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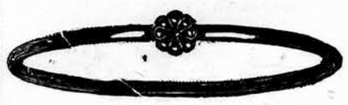
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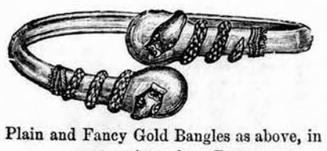
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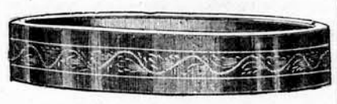
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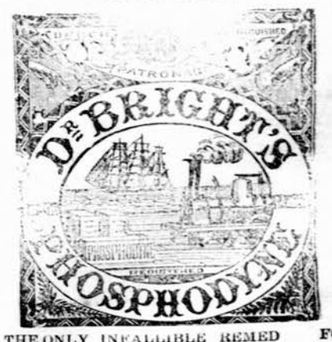

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